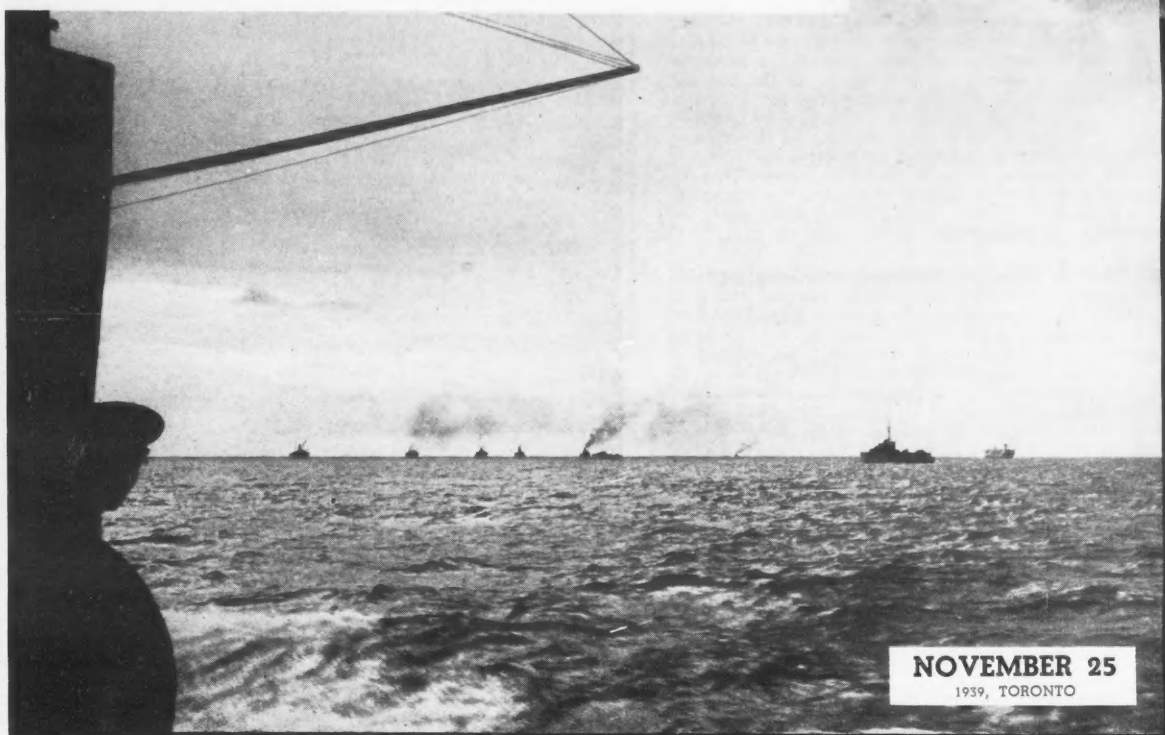


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
VOL. 55, NO. 4



NOVEMBER 25
1939, TORONTO

THE FRONT PAGE

THE new German technique in the use of marine mines will undoubtedly add to the economic difficulties of the Allies for a time at least, and it is yet to be ascertained what effective steps can be taken to combat it—other than by reprisals, which are the least satisfactory form of belligerent effort. But it will have one important result towards the establishment of a durable peace system after the war.

The important point about the new German methods is that they are immensely more dangerous to neutrals, and neutrals carrying on commerce in all kinds of places that have nothing to do with the war, than any belligerent method ever adopted in the past. They carry the 1916 doctrine of "spurslos versenkt" an infinite distance further; the submarine can at least exercise some discretion as to what it will sink, but the loose mine sinks anything it approaches, and will probably go on sinking vessels and doing other damage for years after the war.

This kind of warfare gives a new incentive to those countries whose chief ambition is to stay out of war for the future, to unite their influence for the establishment when this war is over of a super-national authority which will not merely make it more difficult for war to break out but will be powerful enough to apply checks upon belligerent nations even while war is in progress, and thus to prevent the use of devices in flagrant violation of international law. If the United States, which has the advantage of being at a fairly safe distance from German reprisals, were to give a lead towards united action for the repression of such violations, something might be done even during the present war; but it can hardly be expected that Holland and Belgium and Italy, with their borders open to German attack, will begin the campaign. They have already done their share by braving German wrath through combining to resist German use of Dutch territory, an action which may appear subsequently as one of the determining factors of the struggle.

It is becoming more and more clear that when one is dealing with a power like Nazi Germany, which carries ruthlessness to the length of a complete contempt of the rights and interests of nations which are not its enemies, the only safety of neutrals, and especially of neutrals engaging in world commerce, is to combine for the enforcement of their rights. Isolated, a neutral nation is the helpless victim of all that Germany cares to do to it; combined, a dozen of them might put pressure enough on Germany to compel it to behave. It is unfortunate that the United States has got into a state of mind which makes it appear, even if it actually is not, willing to tolerate any invasion of its neutral rights rather than take a strong stand for their enforcement.

New Austrian Empire

THE reconstitution of Austria has now been officially proclaimed as one of the objects of the Allied campaign. It is, we believe, a wise and a generous policy, though for its success it will certainly require a wise and a generous government in the newly reorganized Empire. We know a great deal more than we did in 1919 about the difficulties of granting to every racial group in Central Europe a completely autonomous existence and with it the power to erect trade barriers which will paralyse the economic life of its neighbors. The Austrian Empire never suffered from the arrogant racialism of its German ally and neighbor, and its various minority groups had relatively little to complain of as regards educational and social institutions, while economically they were far better off than they have ever been since the redrawing of the map of Europe.

Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT are well aware that for many years we have deplored the anti-monarchist trend of thought which dominated the Peace Conference, under the leadership of France and the United States, and which was partly due to an altogether exaggerated idea of the personal responsibility of the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor for the conduct of their governments. The value of a hereditary family as a symbol and organ of unity among diverse peoples and territories is incalculably great, and the destruction of these ancient symbols all over Europe has had a great deal to do with the

rise of the new nationalisms which have gone to such dangerous lengths. An Austrian Federation would be meaningless without a personal Austrian monarchy, which would supply the necessary glamor by much more legitimate and traditional methods, and much safer ones, than the new Fuehrerships and dictatorships generally. It seems to be a choice between kings and adventurers, and in that choice we vote for kings every time.

A Pontifical Institute

THERE is more than ordinary significance to be attached to the granting by the Vatican of the very unusual rank of a Pontifical Institute to the famous Institute of Mediaeval Studies which for a generation or more has been at work within the walls of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Not only is the distinction a well merited recognition of the value of the work done by such men as Director Etienne Gilson and Professor Jacques Maritain; it is also an evidence of the complete satisfaction of the highest ecclesiastical authorities with the system and practice of federation in higher education as carried out in the relationship between the University of Toronto and the great Roman Catholic institution of which the Institute forms part.

We doubt whether Protestant opinion in Canada, even in the most cultured circles, is fully aware of the originality and significance of the studies which are being pursued at the Institute so signally honored by Pius XII. In the revaluation of the Middle Ages in the light of modern political and social knowledge, the work of the Institute has long taken a foremost place, and the whole intellectual atmosphere of the University and indeed of Canada (both English- and French-speaking) has been clarified and enriched by the presence of the eminent men who have come to Toronto to carry on the work in which they have specialized.

The Late Marie Christie

THERE can be few readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who will not share in the very profound sorrow which we feel at the sudden death of one of the most brilliant and also the noblest and most courageous women who have ever been associated with the

editorial department of this weekly. Marie, wife of L. C. Christie, was the "Cynthia Brown" of our household guidance department, but she was perused by far more readers than merely those who were interested in her (always sound and tasteful) suggestions for the conduct of the culinary and other related sides of housekeeping. For she possessed a whimsical sense of humor, and a skill of literary contrivance, which made her work entertaining to every discerning person who came across it, even if she or he had never had and never expected to have a saucepan in hand; and her volume, "Cooking—With a Grain of Salt," mainly consisting of articles from this paper, found a widely appreciative public. As long as her health and her other occupations permitted she also wrote for us a feature which we valued very highly, in the shape of a gossip column mainly addressed to women, under the name of "Marie Claire", which she was compelled to discontinue not long ago as the result of the illness to which she has now succumbed; and her book reviews under her own name were among the liveliest and best judged that we have published. To us of the staff, who knew not only her work but her personality, her passing involves a peculiarly poignant sense of loss, mingled with gratitude that we enjoyed for so many years the privilege of her collaboration, and that we know that her SATURDAY NIGHT work was what she valued most among all her multifarious activities.

The Ultimate of Hitlerism

ON THE next page of this issue there will be found an article which we believe to be one of the most important that SATURDAY NIGHT has published for quite a number of years. It is an analysis, by a Canadian student of international affairs, of Hitler's "Mein Kampf", which seeks to show that an implied but unstated element of the Hitler doctrine of "Lebensraum" is the extermination of the non-German populations now occupying the territory which Germany aims to acquire. We say extermination, although it is true that so far as the objects of the Hitler policy are concerned they could be equally well realized by expulsion. But it is not possible to expel human beings in groups of tens of millions at a time, and the attempt to do so would

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

PEOPLE are turning to non-fiction, says a librarian. Getting tired of reading about the war, we suppose.

The war is only several months' old and already it has become apparent who's going to lose it,—the neutrals.

The world can be divided also into these two classes: those who worry about what's going to succeed the war and those who worry about what's going to succeed swing music.

Heard in the lending library: "I'd like a good book, but not so good that I won't fall asleep over it."

And then there is the story of the poilu who got leave from the front line and couldn't sleep at home for the noise.

Well, cheer up. Prosperity is just around the corner of the depression that will succeed the peace that follows this war.

Perhaps if man hadn't devoted most of his inventive imagination to instruments of destruction, by now we would have a furnace that burnt coal as tenderly as if it had to pay the bill itself.

Timus, who has been looking into the matter, says that it is so quiet on the Western Front you can hear a pin drop in Ottawa.

But Hitler has this consolation in having made so many enemies. Think of the Christmas cards he won't have to sign.

Nazi leaders, we read, are unable to make up their minds. That's the trouble about being on top in Germany, there's nobody above to make up your mind for you.

These are our days of stolid endurance, what with a three-year war and the film version of "Gone With the Wind" running four hours.

Before the Allies begin thinking about restoring the Hohenzollerns they have a much more important job to do in Germany, that of restoring sanity.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because there will be a sound-proof reservation in the film houses for people who have seen the picture before.

Esther says she was much astonished to learn that the soldiers in training have to make their own beds. She says she thought that was the duty of the orderly sergeant.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

WITH THE GERMAN ATTACK concentrated on the world's merchant shipping Britain's first line of defence has become the convoy system perfected by the Royal Navy. An efficient weapon against enemy submarines, the convoy has demonstrated as well its ability to protect against air attack—twelve enemy planes were recently defeated in one North Sea raid. These dramatic pictures, passed by the British Ministry of Information, show for the first time an actual convoy in operation. LEFT, a cruiser's anti-aircraft guns sweep the skies. RIGHT, the convoy at sea as seen from a guard ship. Note the destroyers which circle constantly among the merchantmen.

automatically result in the extermination of at least a very large number of the victims.

Associated with the policy of getting rid—to use a non-committal term—of the non-German population of what is to be the Greater German Reich is the policy of the repatriation of persons of German race now scattered abroad. The objective is that all Germans shall be gathered together in one place and under one rule, and that nobody else shall be there to contaminate their blood and resist or evade their rule. The getting-rid process began with the Jews, the most obvious and easiest subjects for Nazi ruthlessness. It will not end with them unless it is stopped by force; the principle is as valid against Czechs, Ukrainians, Slovaks and Poles as it is against Jews. The process of repatriation has also begun, and will also be widely extended. It is very far from being popular with the people who are to be repatriated, but that is no objection to it from the Nazi point of view.

From every country contiguous to Germany comes news of the efforts of persons of German race to avoid responding to what Nazi doctrine regards as the call of duty. In Yugoslavia a majority of the members of the German community are reported to be doing everything that they can to avoid compulsory migration, and the Ministry of the Interior has been asked by the German agencies in Belgrade to take measures against the changing of names and racial origin records by German Yugoslavians. In Lithuania, where steps for wholesale repatriation were begun when the country was turned over to Russian influence, the movement is understood to have been postponed, apparently in part at least on account of the violent resentment of the persons to be transferred. In Latvia the Germans were informed by the organizers of the repatriation that each would receive in Poland the nearest possible equivalent of what he left behind in Latvia, a farmer receiving a Polish farm, a shop-keeper a Polish shop, and so on—a transaction which makes it perfectly clear that the property of the conquered Poles is to be seized without compensation and turned over to persons of German blood.

The Universal Re-Maker

WE FEAR that the New Democracy is about to lose its father. Mr. Herridge is leaving it on Mr. Aberhart's doorstep and going after more exciting matters. He and Colonel Reynolds have undertaken no less a task than the complete reconstruction of the British Empire. They demand that the Government of Canada shall "demand" a conference of the nations of the Empire to be held in London before the end of the year. The conference is "to re-make the Empire upon modern lines of high efficiency." After it has re-made the Empire upon these lines it is to "create and empower a supreme council of the Empire to win the war." It will be noted that winning the war quite definitely comes after reconstructing the Empire: Herr Hitler will just have to wait. This supreme council "will direct the mobilization of the Empire's man-power and material resources." When it has done that it "will give the Empire the kind of leadership which this war requires." It "will throw away the scabbard. It will damn all com-

(Continued on Next Page)

Exterminate Non-Germans, Dogma of "Mein Kampf"

BY WINTHROP BELL

This is the first of two articles in which Dr. Winthrop Bell, an able scientist and publicist living in Chester, N.S., works out a thesis which we think will be a surprise even to the most careful students of the Nazi ideology, and which is nevertheless substantiated by very convincing documentation.

This thesis is nothing less than that the teachings of "Mein Kampf" include, by inevitable implication, the total extermination of all non-German population elements from all territory incorporated in the German Reich. It means that ultimately no Poles are to be left in German Poland, no Czechs or Slovaks in Bohemia and Moravia, no Ukrainians in whatever of the Ukraine may be conquered by the German sword.

Next week Dr. Bell will point out that in its long-run implications this policy extends far beyond the borders of Europe. Once it is master of Europe, the German race will, according to plan, speedily possess itself of the rest of the world's surface which lies "in the white man's latitudes." Other races can get along with the tropics and the polar regions.

IN MARCH 1939, when Hitler incorporated into his Reich the Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, Sir Philip Gibbs wrote to the London Times a letter which that paper used to "key-note" its own editorial comment. Sir Philip told of a long talk he had had, a few months earlier, with Heinrich Himmler, head of the Nazi secret police. Himmler told him that the Nazi régime had no intention of emulating Napoleon. They knew what had happened to Napoleon, and believed that a similar effort on their part might meet the same fate. In fact, such a program was "the road to ruin." And he declared that the last thing Nazi Germany wanted was to have Czechs, Poles, or other non-German races within its borders.

Speaking in the House of Lords on March 20, Lord Halifax declared that Hitler had "overthrown his own principles." Raymond G. Swing before the American Academy of Political Science on May 3, expressed himself in almost the same terms. Demaree Bess in the Saturday Evening Post of May 20, elaborated on the same theme under the title "Hitler's First Blunder." As lately as October, in his "final report," Sir Neville Henderson, recent British Ambassador in Berlin, speaks of Hitler as having, with the incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia, "cynically discarded his own theory." One could multiply such expressions from the tongues of pens of eminent commentators almost *ad lib.* Almost universally the opinion expressed is that, when Hitler started incorporating into his Reich territory inhabited by non-Germans, he departed from the principles which had guided his policy before that.

No eminent publicist, so far as I am aware, has come forward to demonstrate that this view is entirely erroneous, and to document, instead, the correct interpretation. This latter receives striking confirmation in the very recent moves to bring into Hitler's Reich Germans from other countries, and settle them in the centuries-long homelands of Poles and Czechs. This step makes it all the more important that someone should try to give, and document, that correct interpretation.

BY QUOTING from Hitler's speeches one can demonstrate almost any tissue of self-contradiction. But the purpose of each of those speeches would seem to have lain in some immediate temporary effect. It is otherwise with Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf." Discounting all that is rhetorical, hysterical, desultory in that book you can find as residue a coherent, thorough, hard-headed, and intransigent program. And—at least up to his understanding with Russia, on which a word later—all the steps which Hitler has taken have been in entire accord with that program.

Now, Herr Himmler's declaration to Sir Philip Gibbs was quite in accord with the program laid down in "Mein Kampf." At the same time, there is no contradiction between this statement and the incorporation into Hitler's Reich of any territories whatever inhabited by non-Germans, provided these territories are geographically continuous with those of the Reich. Finally innumerable eminent commentators to the contrary notwithstanding, there is nothing paradoxical in the contention I am here making. It can appear paradoxical only to those who have missed one vital point of the program laid down in "Mein Kampf," or have refused to take it seriously.

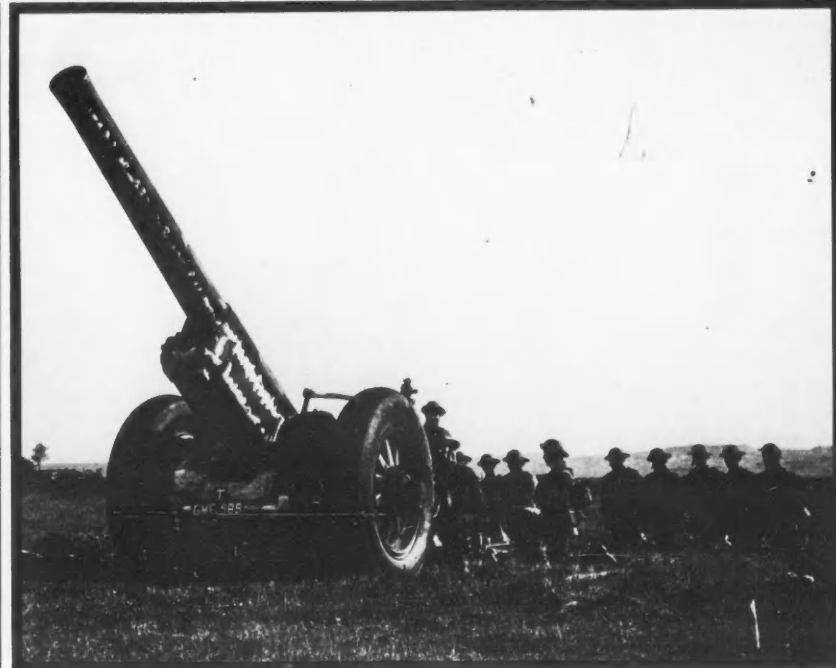
On the whole I am forced to believe that an incredible number of persons—statesmen, writers, and others—who presumably have long been familiar with Hitler's book, must simply have failed to grasp that particular point. And perhaps one does not have to look very far to find a reason for that failure. In a book most of the contentions of which are hammered home with frantic emphasis, this integral feature of the program is not stated too baldly and brutally. If one remembers that Hitler's book was first published thirteen or fourteen years ago, and at a time when the fortunes of his party were in a temporary ebb, one can imagine reasons why even a Hitler might prefer to leave this particular feature to hints and intimations. But in these forms he recurs to it repeatedly. Perhaps the very reason which led Hitler to refrain from trumpeting it all too clearly, have pre-



CANADA IN LONDON carries a gas mask in the person of her High Commissioner, the Hon. Vincent Massey. Here Mr. Massey visits Parliament in the company of Hon. Sidney Waterson, newly appointed High Commissioner for South Africa.



NOW IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT. Two types of British artillery which are expected to give an especially good account of themselves in the mechanized fighting of today. LEFT, the anti-tank gun, easily operated by two men, which is said to have eliminated the menace of tank attacks. RIGHT, Britain has not been behind the times in developing heavy artillery. A gun crew at practice with one of the new large calibre weapons.



vented students from grasping its full intention. It was too "fantastic" for them to credit.

AS BACKGROUND, this feature has a general program which in its main outlines is anything but hidden, and which Hitler argues something like this: (I am quoting, not from one of the English versions, but from a standard German text, and am responsible for the English wording of the phrases and sentences appearing in this article in quotation marks. Page references are to this German text, more specifically, the 31st impression (1934) of Vol. I, and the 33rd impression (1935) of Vol. II.)

(1) The idea of a prosperous, "healthy" Germany within the present compass of territory inhabited by Germans is an illusion. This would imply (or: continue to imply) a highly industrialized Germany, importing, manufacturing, and exporting; and dependent entirely upon the returns from this industrial processing activity for adequate food as well as for indispensable raw materials produced abroad. This is not merely, in Hitler's view, a precarious basis for the life of a people—precarious from the economic as well as vulnerable from any military point of view—but it is an "unhealthy" one. The only condition Hitler is willing to recognize as "healthy" is one in which there is a particular kind of balance between agriculture and industry within the nation itself; where it can feed itself abundantly from the soil cultivated by its own farmers; and "can provide

for centuries to come each scion of its race with his own parcel of land"; where the territory of the state then, on the one hand, shows the generous *per capita* acreage of good farm land necessary for this, and at the same time, on the other, forms a "favorable" whole from a military point of view. (For this whole paragraph: p. 151 ff, 255 ff, 728 ff.)

(2) (Ch. XIV *passim*) There can be, from now on, only one real "world-power" in Europe. The Germans are capable of being that one, if they have the requisite determination and ruthlessness. All political boundaries are alterable. The decision involves a struggle—war, if and whenever that should prove unavoidable for the achievement of the purpose. The deciding factor will lie in the nation's ruthlessness to sacrifice everything else (e.g. 690) for its own existence "and increase" (234, 310).

(3) The achievement of the goals implied in (1) and (2) involves the subjugation by Germany of wide territories, in general "to the eastward"—"in the first instance" (742) at the cost of Russia and the border states—and the "colonization" of these territories with Germans—farmers as well as governing and technical personnel, with ample agricultural land and other resources to give them all a good living and make the whole territory impregnable from a military point of view. Germany must secure this favorable relationship between its acreage and its population on a territory which will form one continuous stretch within Europe

(153, 741). If any western power (France is specially mentioned) should not be willing to sit idly by and watch with acquiescence this development, it must be annihilated (757, 766-7)—but merely as a preliminary, or as incidental to the main task (741). (On other occasions Hitler intimates that, so far as France is concerned, this annihilation will be necessary in any case (e.g. 718-9).)

NOW there is—is there not?—just one missing consideration here:—the existing populations of those to-be-conquered territories. What is to be their fate? Are they to be everywhere the humble vassals or helpless serfs or helots of triumphant and exploiting Germans? Or are they to be somehow absorbed? Or what?

This is the point which Hitler treats only by hint and implication. It is also the feature which imports such an enormity into the whole scheme that the ablest observers seem to have been unable to grasp it, or to credit the idea that even a Hitler could genuinely entertain it, or set it before his people as a definite purpose. And yet his intimations are many; their meaning cannot easily be doubted; and when they have been followed up and brought together it becomes startlingly clear just how there was no contradiction between Herr Himmler's declarations to Sir Philip Gibbs and the incorporation into the Reich of the lands of Czechs, Poles, or any other bordering peoples.

Germany is to conquer huge stretches of adjacent territory now inhabited by non-Germans, but at the same time the enlarged German Reich is not to include any non-Germans in its population, because Hitler proposes that those existing populations shall be, quite literally, exterminated. Is this purpose really announced in Hitler's book? If one reads closely, one finds that it is.

ONE might begin by noting that Hitler repeatedly lays down for this vastly enlarged German principles utterly unrealizable on any other basis. He does not envisage a superior class of German conquerors lordling it over and exploiting subject alien populations. No! He emphasizes that the "small farmers" (151, 156, 739), and the "laborers" (767) too, are all to be Germans. On one occasion he warns that his people are not to imagine the task as the intoxicating adventure of a new Alexander-the-Great type of conquest (743) (i.e. the imposing of a new sovereignty, a new language, new customs, and a new dominant ruling and economic class, upon otherwise unchanged subject races). On the contrary, it is to be fulfilled "only by the pertinacious labor of the German plow, for which the sword is merely to win and hold the new soil" (743). One need hardly point out how completely this would differ also from the Napoleonic type of domination, which Herr Himmler picked for repudiation in his talk with Sir Philip Gibbs.

Only in one passage, I think, (322-3) does Hitler himself even mention the employment of indigenous populations as slaves or serfs of conquering "Aryans," and then only to discard any such idea for the present or future, on two grounds: one, that such procedure almost invariably results in an ultimate mixture of the races, which he passionately denounces; and secondly, because it is out-of-date. Such utilization of "lower" races by the conquering Nordic may have been necessary in earlier ages before the development of modern mechanical technique. But that, he says, was "exactly as with certain kinds of animals, without the domestication of which he would never have achieved the technique which now enables him to dispense with those very animals." (The horse is Hitler's illustration.) That whole type of organization "has fulfilled its purpose, and can go."

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Nationalism à Outrance

BY B. K. SANDWELL

FROM a magazine published in the interests of the school teachers employed by the School Commission of Montreal—the majority School Commission, not that which operates separate schools in the interests of the Protestant bodies—I gather that there is practiced in the Montreal majority schools an "oath of fidelity to the French Canadian flag." I gather also that there is a salute to the same flag, which may be performed "either with the right hand brought to the forehead, or with the right arm extended towards the flag." The oath itself reads in part: "To my flag, I swear to be faithful . . . to the race which it represents, to French Canada, I promise my services." The authorization for all this bears the signature of the Directorship of Studies (*La Direction des Etudes*).

There is, as the editor of *Le Jour* points out, no such thing as a flag of French Canada. There is no such thing as a flag of English Canada, or Scotch Canada, or Irish Canada. There is no such thing as a flag of Ukrainian Canada. A flag is a symbol, not of a race, but of a state, a sovereignty, an authority which is capable of passing laws and causing them to be respected. There might, I suppose, quite properly be a flag of the Province of Quebec, which does possess a certain amount of sovereignty, although not so much as some of its citizens seem to desire. There might very well, I think, be a flag of the Dominion of Canada. But I repeat that there is no such thing as a flag of any particular race anywhere in Canada.

The sovereignty of the Province of Quebec is not the exclusive property of French Canadians. It belongs to all British subjects domiciled within that province. The idea that the school children on one side of the street should be taught to salute one kind of flag, while the school children of another race on the opposite side of the street are taught to salute another kind of flag, is altogether intolerable. There cannot be two rival official flags in the same territory, and there cannot be two classes of British subjects in the same territory, one of whom has a flag and the other of whom has none.

Exaggerated Nationalism

This is the kind of nationalism, based upon race and upon nothing but race, which in Europe makes it impossible for a minority to live a tolerable life under the government of a majority of different race. The majority insists upon using its political power for the advancement of its racial interests, which means for the depressing of the interests of all those who are not of the same race. It is this exaggerated nationalism which has torn Europe asunder in fratricidal strife twice within a quarter of a century, and which threatens to make almost impossible the establishment of a condition of decent and civilized and peaceful tolerance within the borders of what was once the world's most civilized and most Christian continent.

It is the boast of Canadians, and not least of French Canadians, that Canada is exempt from the kind of troubles which are poisoning the lives of the nations of the older continent. But it will not long

continue to be exempt if it begins to cultivate the identical spirit which has been the cause of all of Europe's troubles. There was none of that sort of thing in the schools of Montreal in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and we doubt whether it would have met with much approval from Sir Lomer Gouin or Rodolphe Lemieux, or whether it meets with much approval today from the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Such men do not believe that the special interests of French Canada—which so far as they are provided for by the Constitution are perfectly legitimate and proper, and are worthy of the support not only of French Canadians but of Canadians of every racial origin—need to be symbolized by a special piece of bunting, or defended by an oath imposed on small children in schools.

It is moreover reassuring to learn, also from *Le Jour*, that the adult population of Montreal has not yet taken to extending the right arm in salute to any kind of a flag, French Canadian or otherwise. A recent photograph in that weekly depicted a group of children in the St. Stanislas School performing a Fascist salute before a so-called French Canadian flag, and I note that none of the grown-ups in the group had made any move towards sharing in the ceremony.

Quebec a Mixed Province

I do not find it at all surprising that the patriotism of French Canadians should tend to be rather largely associated with the province of Quebec rather than with the Dominion of Canada. That, I fear, will continue to be the case so long as the French language continues to enjoy only a very restricted right of citizenship in the rest of Canada. But it will, I think, be regrettable if that same patriotism comes to be associated not even with the province of Quebec but only with one particular section of the population of that province. Such a patriotism is hardly likely to maintain for very long that generous recognition of the constitutional rights and moral claims of the minority for which the French Canadians have almost invariably been distinguished. And when that goes, the foundations of Canada go with it. The Dominion which our fathers, French, English, Scottish, Irish alike, constituted to be one political unit from sea to sea will by that time be well on the way to become a mere collection of fighting tribes, an American Balkan Peninsula, an Eastern Europe newer but not more civilized, more tolerant, more humane or more Christian than its prototype.

However I suspect that the Montreal ceremony in honor of a non-existent flag is the product of a very small group of educationists with a very special mentality. I can find no evidence that it was ever authorized by the Montreal School Commission; and as for the Quebec Legislature it has never dreamed, even under Mr. Duplessis, and will certainly not dream under Mr. Godbout, of legislating for the establishment of any flag to be saluted as the symbol of one and only one of the races comprising Canada. And a flag that has no government recognition and no official status is not perhaps a thing to be much bothered about.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

promise with the enemy." Behind it, "the peoples of the Empire will rise as one man."

Mr. Herridge's ambitions seem to widen with every successive failure. Some years ago he was engaged in an effort to re-make the Conservative party; it was not notably successful. Then he undertook to re-make the Dominion of Canada in accordance with the principles of the New Democracy, and nobody but Mr. Herridge has ever known what those principles were. The New Democracy has not seemed to be going any too well in spite of the adherence of Mr. Aberhart and the Social Crediters. So now Mr. Herridge is re-making the Empire "upon modern lines of high efficiency," whatever that may mean.

At some time or other within the next five or ten years there will be a large-scale peace conference to tidy up the situation that Mr. Hitler has got us all into. At that conference we have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Herridge will be on hand with a dazzling set of proposals for re-making the world upon the same modern lines of high efficiency. And since we are very distrustful of organization upon modern lines of high efficiency, we should be rather alarmed about the whole thing, if it were not that Mr. Herridge has never yet succeeded in re-making anything.

Let's Be Accurate

BY FLT.-COMDR. A. H. SANDWELL

THE trouble with all branches of the writing game today is that too many people know too much. Years ago, a novelist could make his hero start his automobile by "pulling the lever" or describe a foreign port entirely from imagination with complete confidence that no one of importance would check up on him. Who cared what chauffeurs or sailors thought, anyway?

But I regret to report that those days have gone forever. Today, apparently everybody but journalists can afford to drive cars, while the radio, the movies and modern tramps-de-luxe like Harry A. Franck have brought most of the cities of the world right into the home, or at least to the nearest picture house. Youngsters of pre-High School age know more about aerodynamics now than most of the pilots who flew in the last Great War knew at that time. This puts many successful writers out on a limb, because the ability to understand and write interestingly about both "people" and "things" is extremely rare. Rudyard Kipling was one of the great authors who possessed that ability. Nevertheless, with such a critical audience, it is essential that the grosser forms of technical inaccuracy be avoided by journalists with a reputation to gain—or lose.

Nowhere is the need for technical accuracy more urgent than in writing about the new form of "mechanized warfare" in which we are now engaged. There were classical examples in the last war of the adage "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," but the opportunities for emulating Mrs. Malaprop were not nearly so numerous twenty odd years ago as they are today. Not only was there less mechanization, but there was also less chance of being found out, because readers were not so confidently well informed as they are now.

NOT long after the recent declaration of war, a New York press agency sent out a story, complete with illustrations, purporting to explain the major functions of the submarine and the torpedo. About the only mistake omitted from this amazing document was the common fallacy that a submarine's periscope projects a picture of the entire horizon—360 degrees of it—on a table set underneath the base of the said periscope. The more flagrant errors were that a torpedo bored its way through the hull of a vessel before exploding, that the detonating device was located on the underside of the "war head" some distance from the nose, and that the explosive charge in the "war head" was sometimes cordite.

Neither of the two examples quoted above was capable of doing any serious harm. But an all-time high in poor judgment was reached in a dispatch dated "October 30," which must have been printed in a great many papers, in Canada and elsewhere, on that day. It began, as you may remember, "British bombing crews have just added another epic of the air, against appalling weather odds, to the story of the war. Flying in icy conditions four-fifths of the time, they carried out on Friday night the first reconnaissance over Southern Germany." It went on to relate how almost as soon as the planes crossed the German frontier they ran into a blanket of fog and snow, stretching almost from ground level to a great height; how they could not emerge from this until a moment before they landed; how the cold was so intense that some of the crews, although enclosed in their cabins, were sick, while others "cried out in sheer pain and all were numbed almost senseless." There was more in the same vein about control wires freezing and having to be yanked free every few minutes, ice six inches thick collecting on the cowling and the men's breath freezing on their goggles. The temperature recorded was 30 degrees below zero.

NOW, let us, for the benefit of the non-air-minded, examine the implications of this story as they impinge upon the mind of a person reasonably well informed about modern aeronautics. Such a person knows that on this side of the Atlantic air liners cross the Rockies almost every night of every winter, and often encounter temperatures at least as low as 30 below; that cabin heating devices, using waste heat from the engine exhausts, maintain a comfortable—and sometimes uncomfortable—degree of heat throughout the interior of the machine; that if these bombers were not equipped with such heating devices (in order to save weight or because the cabin walls were not adequately insulated) electrically heated clothing was developed long before the end of the last war, which would have served to protect the unfortunate crews from being numbed and demoralized by cold. Such a person would be inclined to question the formation of any ice, let alone six inches of it, on the cowling, which closely surround almost red-hot engines, and he might also wonder about the usefulness of a reconnaissance flight carried out by night and from start to finish in zero visibility.

For all I know, the story may be true in every particular. If it is, it is a damning confirmation of all the charges of unpreparedness and ineptitude that have been brought against the Air Ministry in recent years, as well as a tribute to the endurance and loyalty of the rank and file of the Royal Air Force, than which there are none better. Personally, I cannot believe that it is true.

Bogey of British Imperialism

BY HISTORICUS

THERE are still, it seems, a number of people in Canada who are frightened by the bogey of "British Imperialism." Professor F. R. Scott of McGill University has recently assured us, in a book issued under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, that "the folklore of imperialism still has power to bind men's minds"; and he has gone so far as to express the opinion that "the taboos which surround Canada's relations with the United Kingdom" are a barrier to clear thinking on the part of Canadians.

Very well, if clear thinking is desirable, let us ask ourselves what "British imperialism" is. It is obvious that imperialism may mean several different things. It may mean what Herr Hitler (with his customary disregard of the truth) has called "the British policy of world conquest"; or it may mean a policy whereby Great Britain has exploited Canada and the other parts of the British Empire; or it may mean the uphill struggle of people of British origin, in the face of geography and other separatist influences, to preserve some sort of link between themselves.

I do not suppose that many people outside Germany believe that Great Britain's policy is one of world conquest; but there are no doubt a few who believe that this has been Great Britain's policy in the past. After all, they will point out, Canada was wrested by Great Britain from France in 1763. So it was; but what people forget nowadays is that Canada was conquered by the British not for any intrinsic value it had, but merely in order to remove the threat of French aggression from the English colonies to the south. Voltaire



INTERMINABLE OVERTURE

THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

Will the Germans Revolt?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is poison enough working in Germany. I know, for every rumor reaching us of the unpopularity of the war among the workers, the discontent among the housewives over the meagre food and clothing rations, disagreement between Hitler and his Army leaders and dismay over the outcome of the Soviet pact to be true. And yet I think that it is wishful thinking to expect an early revolt by the mass of the German population.

Are we to suppose that this docile and easily deluded people, fresh from a great "victory" over Poland, hoping to avoid war with France, finding itself fighting in England an old and hated enemy, whose navy it envisions as sinking right and left, uninformed of its own submarine and airplane losses, not yet by a long way reduced to the food and material famine of 1918, and with hope of supplies still to come from Russia, and with its proud army undefeated in the field, has already reached the stage of revolt? Especially in the face of such powerful deterrents as the plausible propaganda of their government that the British are merely trying to lure them into another peace worse than Versailles, and the machine-guns, hand-grenades, concentration camps, beheading axes and, as yet, the Army, in the hands of the Nazi ruling group?

No, we can't reasonably expect the German people to be desperate enough for that yet, nor for many months to come. But it certainly won't take four and a quarter years, as it did last time. The German nation which went into this war is not the cheerful, fat, prosperous, confident nation of 1914, but a poor, ill-fed, over-wrought and unwilling people. I met dozens of Germans this summer who had only one faith left: that Hitler would manage to keep the peace, as he had always promised. How widespread is this longing for peace is proven by the amazing celebrations which broke out spontaneously in Germany a few days after Hitler's Reichstag "Peace Offer" in October, due to a rumor that the British Government had resigned and King George abdicated, to be replaced by the Duke of Windsor, who insisted on making peace with Germany. The let-down after such disappointed hopes must be severe; and in fact it was only after the introduction of the War Winter Relief that the German population would admit that it was really at war.

No less severe can have been the disappointment and dismay of those who had sincerely believed that Hitler was building a bulwark against Bolshevism, only to find themselves suddenly thrust into alliance with, and even dependence on, the hated master of Moscow. More and more bitter has grown the hatred of those elements of the population who were oppositionist from the beginning and have never been held down by anything but the terror. But how, with the present distribution of weapons, and until the armed soldiers of a defeated and mutinous army are dispersed through the country, can one expect successful popular revolt?

There are, however, other interesting possibilities. Revolt might come from either of two groups, each powerfully organized and armed already. One of these is the Army. The Reichswehr leaders might revolt against orders to carry out a suicidal offensive in the West, or against the selling-out of Germany's interests in Eastern Europe, which has long attracted their fascinated gaze, to Stalin.

Army Dislike for Nazis

There is a long legacy of ill-feeling and distrust between the Army and the Nazis. There was the assassination of the former military Chancellor and possible successor to Hitler, von Schleicher, and two other generals in the Blood Purge of 1934, by the S.S. Black Guards. Feeling was so bitter between the Army and the S.S. during the rest of that year, and their men came so frequently to blows, that Hitler had to call a meeting of reconciliation (in early January, 1935, in the State Opera House, Unter den Linden) to re-furbish the "honor" of the fallen generals, and promise to limit his armed

bullies to 20,000.

Yet that was by no means the end of it. Three years later I followed a group of S.S. brought into Berlin for the Mussolini show on a long Sunday afternoon's walk through the main streets, and although these were teeming with soldiers, sailors and air-men freely saluting each other, no single one greeted the S.S. men. The contrast between the brutal faces of these picked thugs and bruisers and the clean-cut young men of the regular forces was strong support for those who claim that we are not fighting the German people but only Hitlerism.

Since then the Army, unaccustomed to civilian interference, has three times had its own best judgment rejected by the ex-corporal and been given its marching orders, in the Rhineland, Austria and Sudetenland. Its most respected leader, von Fritsch, was first brusquely deposed from his command and then mysteriously shot. Its Chief of Staff and best strategist, General Beck, was removed because he objected to the proposed Italian alliance and to the move on Czechoslovakia. Its well-known War Minister, von Blomberg, is now reported imprisoned. It cannot be assumed that the Army merely accepts and forgets such affronts. On top of this there is the growing cleavage of outlook between Army and Party leaders. The Army has maintained its distinctive spirit to a surprising degree, and its leaders have clung to the conservative tradition of Germany. They recognize the Hitler-Ribbentrop policy more and more clearly as nothing else than a Brown Bolshevism—revolution, destruction, unsettlement, for their own sake.

Prospect for Monarchy

With an Army revolt one associates, and I believe rightly, a monarchist restoration in Germany. Monarchist sentiment, fed by memories of the "great days" of Germany, has revived strongly since the decease of the unfortunate and anemic Republic. If restoration were to be attempted, would it be acceptable in Germany, and how would our side feel about it? I believe there has been a wide recognition during recent years that the German character is not yet adapted to democratic processes, with their call for a self-reliant spirit, and needs and even prefers a strong government. It should not be thought that the Germans object so much to the authority of the Nazi dictatorship; it is its venality, its unlicensed brutality, and the whole insecurity of private and national life which it has introduced, which are its damning features.

A constitutional monarchy would seem to provide the best conditions for a gradual development towards freedom in Germany. The new European order which, in one shape or another, will come out of this war, will have as not the least of its purposes the safeguarding of the Continent from another German attempt at domination. Probably within it Prussia could be separated from the rest of Germany and, without placing any purely German soil under foreign rule, the Hamburg, Hanover, Ruhr-Westphalian, Rhineland, Bavarian and Saxon regions, only forced under the control of Berlin during the last century, could be liberated from the baneful and perverting process of Prussianization. Such a German confederation would be likely, I think, to accept the Bavarian Wittelsbachs, an ancient German house related to our British Stuarts, sooner than a Hapsburg, and probably the Czechoslovaks and the Yugoslavs would breathe the easier for the choice. With Prussia reduced to its pre-Napoleonic boundaries of East Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg and Silesia (the latter providing the necessary industrial balance), it wouldn't matter so much which of the none-too-promising princelings of the former Kaiser's house were installed on the throne. Although I doubt if Josef Stalin would cheer the choice of the former Ford salesman Dr. Louis Ferdinand, lately married to the Romanoff heiress Grand Duchess Kira, or that even in a day when dynastic politics seem as dead as the dodo the Entente would sanction such a selection.

by British money. Yet less than a century after the conquest, the public lands of Canada were handed over, without compensation, to the Canadian people. The conquered French Canadians were not enslaved: they were given instead their lands, their language, their religion, and their civil laws—and later they were given, with their English fellow-citizens, first representative and then responsible government. Nor was responsible government, as so many Canadians have assumed, wrung from a reluctant Mother Country. The truth of the matter is that responsible government was a solution imposed on Canada by two Britons, Lord Durham and Lord Elgin. It was a solution rejected explicitly by both William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Joseph Papineau (who advocated the American principle of popular election) and by practically all Canadians of both parties, except Robert Baldwin.

I have sometimes thought that it would be instructive to compute the sums expended in Canada by the British

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government before the advent of Canadian autonomy. For nearly a century the British taxpayer bore most of the cost of civil government in Canada, the whole cost of naval and military defence, the whole cost of the canals and the post-office, most of the cost of the first railways, and in fact nearly everything except the cost of roads, bridges, and jails. What in Heaven's name has he ever got in return? Just as soon as Canada had acquired self-government, it proceeded to set up tariff barriers against British trade; it has recently placed severe restrictions on immigration from the British Isles; it has steadfastly refused to contribute substantially to the naval and military defence of the Empire, except during the Great War.

If Great Britain ever hoped to exploit Canada, its hopes must have been rudely disappointed. The Mother Country reminds one rather of an indulgent parent, who, having lavished everything on her children, finds that on reaching maturity they do little to repay her, but actually continue to sponge on her.

It appears therefore, that "British Imperialism" is nothing more sinister than the desire of the Mother Country to retain the affection and support of her offspring, however wayward and ungrateful they may have been. For myself, I can see no reason why this affection and support should be withheld; and I may add that I—*moi qui parle*—have not only spent a good part of my life in the study of Canadian history, but I happen to be also a Canadian of the fourth generation, and a North American of the tenth.

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WINDOW ON THE WORLD

AT ELEVEN o'clock on the morning of November 14, Captain Angus Walters of Lunenburg, N.S., placed \$7,000 on the desk of High Sheriff John R. Creighton and in so doing saved the Salt Bank schooner *Bluenose* from going on the auction block. In 1936 the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company installed engines in the *Bluenose* at a cost of \$18,000, of which \$11,000 had been paid in installments. The company brought a foreclosure suit for the balance and the sale of the schooner was ordered by the court. But today, because her skipper beat the rap of the auctioneer's hammer by one hour, she tugs happily at her moorings in Lunenburg, still the property of the *Bluenose* Schooner Company. The *Bluenose* and Captain Angus Walters have come through again.

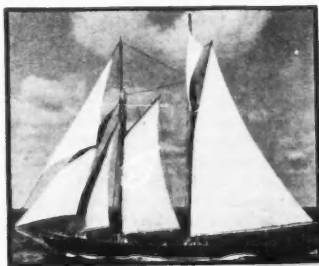
But Captain Angus Walters isn't so happy. Captain Angus Walters is indignant. Having paid his \$7,000 he stamped out of the courthouse in Lunenburg muttering "I wouldn't see the schooner sold which faithfully served me, the town of Lunenburg and the owners for over 18 years. I still have faith in the *Bluenose* and will have for some time to come and I think it a disgrace the schooner should have been threatened with the auction block. I will protect her with all I have as she served me too faithfully to be let down."

That has been the story of the big schooner and her skipper ever since she was launched on March 26, 1921: they have never let each other down. The *Bluenose* was designed by W. J. Rouse of Halifax, N.S., and built by Smith & Rhuland at Lunenburg and Captain Angus Walters put up his last \$5,000 to help build her. And there was something in her lines that no shipwright could build there for the schooner proved phenomenally fast, easy to handle and as safe as an ocean liner. Seven months after she had been launched—on October 22, 1921—she annexed the Halifax *Herald's* International Fisherman's Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the fishing fleets of the north Atlantic and four times since then she has gone to the starting line to defend it and each time she has brought it back to Lunenburg.

But on more than one occasion winning the race has been the easy part of Captain Walters' task. Never has there been a contest which did not produce its squabbles with the rules committee, with the rival skippers, over the weather, over the trophy, over the purse that goes with the trophy. And Captain Walters has faced them all belligerently and fought them all like a game cock until he has earned for himself the sobriquet of the man who would "tackle all hell with one bucket of water." In 1938 the *Bluenose* soundly trounced Captain Ben Pine's *Gertrude L. Thibault*, out of Gloucester. But when the race was all over, the trophy wasn't forthcoming. Walters threatened to go through New England with a fine-toothed comb if it wasn't produced. Finally it turned up in a Boston foundling home with this questionable bit of verse attached:

Here's to Angus, good old sport,
Whose challenge sort of takes us short.
But send us a gale that blows at thirty,
And we'll bet our shirts on little Gerty!

But the best story of the *Bluenose* claims Captain Walters as its author. Once he was asked if she could really sail as fast as was claimed. "Can she sail?" queried the Captain. "Man, she can sail like a comet. Did I ever tell you how she beat the Dog Star in a race across the sky? 'Twas a fine braw night and a boy was at the



wheel. He hadn't very much experience and needed a bit of watching; so as I was going below for a little while I said to him: 'Boy, keep her head on the Dog Star there and ye'll be all right'.

"Aye, Aye, sir," says he. "Being down below for awhile I left the boy to his own devices and presently he hailed with a trace of excitement: 'Hi, skipper, come up and find me another star—I've passed that one'.

"I went on deck. Sure enough, the Dog Star was far astern. And the boy swore stoutly that he had not let the schooner turn around on him." And now Captain Angus Walters is sad and shakes his head and says "Now I may take her back fishing next Spring—I'm seriously thinking of it." For last year when Captain

BY WESSELY HICKS

Walters returned triumphantly from the races off Gloucester he declared that he would not take his 18-year-old *Bluenose* back to the Grand Banks—where the average life of a fishing schooner is from 12 to 15 years.



Rats!

Down in one of Montreal's suburban communities there is a garbage man who, in a small way, compares favorably with the Pied Piper of Hamelin. This particular garbage man goes in for no wholesale slaughter of rats; he prefers to deal with them individually but he guarantees their demise. He plays no flute; all he asks is a pair of overalls and a suit of thick underwear.

The garbage man's talents as a rat catcher passed all unsuspected until one day last week. On that day the town manager was poring over his books when he was startled by the driver of one of the wagons who burst into the room and asked "Is it all right, sir, if Joe goes downstairs to undress?" "Certainly," said the town manager, "but why?"

His question was answered by Joe himself who appeared in the doorway clutching the seat of his pants which were performing queerly. "I got a rat in my overalls," said Joe sheepishly but agitatedly, "and can't get it out."

Whereupon he was rushed to the basement still clutching his overalls and locked in one of the cells so that when the rat was finally shaken loose it might not escape. From within came the noise of a violent skirmish, the squeals of a cornered rodent, and then Joe came forth with his overalls behaving normally and carrying by the tail the body of the rat, which he had kicked into submission.



FRITZ THYSEN, German steel magnate, and one-time backer of Adolph Hitler and National Socialism, who is living in voluntary exile in Switzerland. The Netherlands newspaper *Her Volk* reports that Thyssen resigned all his public offices in protest against anti-Semitic pogroms instituted by Germany in 1938, following the murder of a German attaché in Paris. Several months ago he received an "invitation" to attend a meeting of the council of state in Berlin. Believing the call portended trouble, Herr Thyssen departed Germany for good.

Joe himself emerged unscathed from the encounter and he contributed the complete absence of wounds to the heavy underwear he had on. He said the rat had been dumped into the wagon from one of the cans where it had evidently crawled in search of food.

But down in that suburban municipality of Montreal they are quite proud of Modest Joe, the ding-dong rat catcher. Right now there is a movement on foot to have the trophy stuffed and presented to him.

Flash

For all the vaunted superiority of the news service on this side of the water, few publications have ever equalled that rendered by the London *Evening Star* last week. For the *Evening Star* published a short Plymouth story to the effect that "it is freely reported here that the 10,000-ton pocket battleship *Deutschland* has been sunk by a British battle cruiser." Immediately beneath was the statement that "The *Star* is authorized to state that there is no truth in the report."

"All Quiet —"

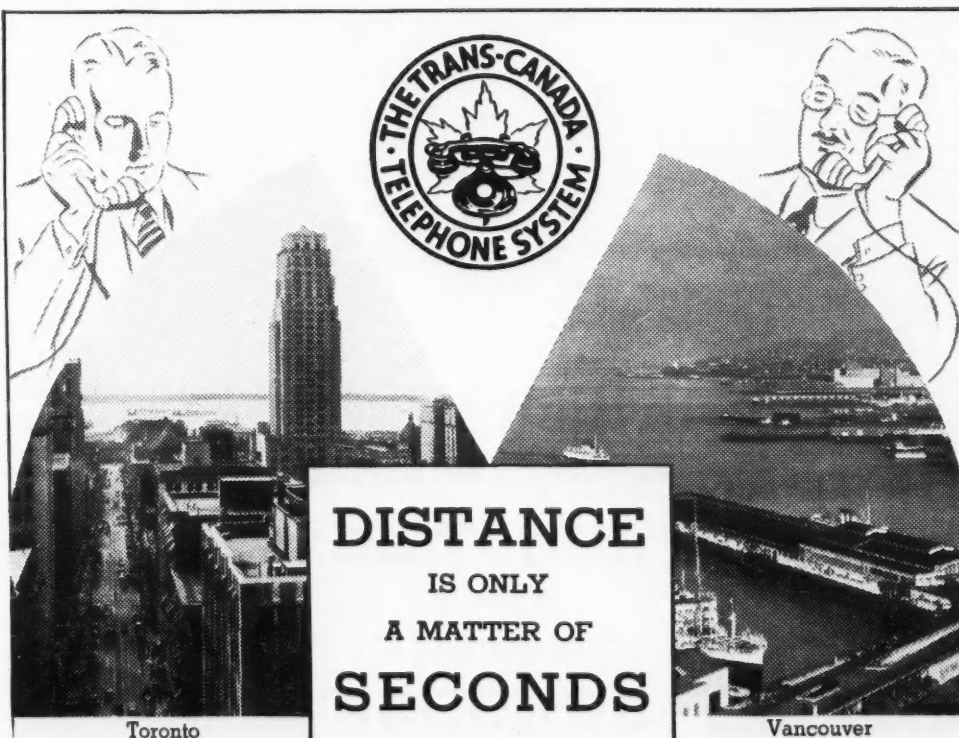
One skirmish that was entirely overlooked by war correspondents took place "somewhere in London" last week. It seems that a man who had no flashlight carried two lighted cigarettes—one in each hand—as he was walking along the street. His idea was that they would serve as parking lights and prevent other pedestrians from barging into him. But there was abroad that same night one other man who carried neither flashlight nor cigarettes. He saw the two cigarettes approaching out of the darkness and, thinking he was about to pass two people, tried to walk between them. The two picked themselves up from the sidewalk and indulged in a little hit-and-miss fist-cuffing until separated by a special constable who groped his way through the darkness to them.

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CARDINAL VILLENEUVE of Quebec who, speaking to members of the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., last week, declared that the defeat of Maurice Duplessis in the recent Quebec elections was not "to be interpreted as a vote for imperialism." Said he: "It was a vote for Canadian unity . . . There is no separatist movement or Fascism in Quebec." Present at the luncheon were United States Postmaster-General Farley and Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

For a Change

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Dionne of Callander, Ont., father and mother respectively of the famous Dionne quintuplets, went down to New York to do a little Christmas shopping and just get away from it all in general. One night they decided to attend the theatre. With practically no hesitation at all they made their choice of a show. It was the musical comedy "Too Many Girls."

THE TARDY LOVER

THREE little words I longed to hear,
From the silent lips of you,
And deep was my despairing, dear,
As the passing hours grew.

My hopes had all but vanished,
Nor will you ever know,
The peace that filled my weariness,
When you said: "I must go."

CLARA BERNHARDT.

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Just massage Vitalis briskly on your scalp. That pleasant tingling means that sluggish circulation is quickening... that your scalp is becoming free and supple, as it should be! The pure vegetable oils of Vitalis supplement the natural scalp oils—overcoming dryness. Loose dandruff is routed. Now comb your hair. See how lustrous it looks. How neatly it stays in place! And no objectionable "patent-leather" look.

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Established A.D. 1887

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Printed and published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO, 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: New Bldg. Bldg.
NEW YORK: Room 512, 181 Park Ave.
E. E. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Fey - Circulation Manager

Vol. 55, No. 4 Whole No. 2436

Radio Candidate

BY H. M. STORY

AN INTERESTING experiment is going on in Toronto and will reach a crucial stage at the next municipal elections. It is an experiment to determine whether the new instrument of public enlightenment, the radio, can be employed successfully to elect a candidate for the mayoralty who has no support from any daily newspaper. No such candidate has ever been elected to the post of chief magistrate of Toronto without newspaper support. Even a sitting mayor, the late Jimmie Simpson, possessing strong Labor and Orange backing, was unable to secure re-election without newspaper support.

The radio candidate this year is Major Lewis Duncan, who is preparing again to fight Mayor Ralph Day and the three daily newspapers. He tried the same game last year with only ten days to campaign in, and received 53,490 votes to 93,211 for Mayor Day. After three days of his campaign last year there was a virtual blackout of his name and speeches in the newspapers. He expects about the same treatment in the present campaign.

Major Duncan is a Liberal in politics, but was read out of the provincial Liberal party on the charge that he had presented an extortionate account for legal services in connection with the famous cancellation of the old Ontario Hydro contracts. Mr. Hepburn's side of that story received plenty of publicity. The Duncan side has not received much. It is pretty much as follows:

The Ontario Hydro Commission with Stewart Lyon, T. B. McQuesten and Arthur Roebuck retained Major Duncan to examine the power contracts involving \$400,000,000 which Mr. Hepburn had attacked on the hustings in the 1934 provincial campaign. The work involved making a study not only of the contracts but of electrical industry in general, and took Mr. Duncan part of 1934 and part of 1935 to the almost complete exclusion of everything else. The opinion which he submitted to the Commission was that if an action were brought in which two plaintiffs were the Ontario Hydro and one of the municipalities, and the defendant was the Gattineau Power Company, for a declaration that the contracts were not binding on either side, the courts would struggle to protect the innocent bondholders who had no hand in negotiating the contracts, but would be compelled to hold that the contracts were not binding.

He did not recommend repudiation, for he felt that it was indefensible from the point of view of strategy and tactics. As he says, if you have

ONTARIO LANDSCAPE

O AUTUMN day
Wind-colored!
Bright to bite into
As the first red Astrakan;
Fiery with leaves,
And a sky bluer than cobalt;
Stolid, only, are the brown hills
Sleeping like Monks in the thin sunlight
The brown hills, and a single chestnut filly
With her velvet muzzle pressed
Against the grey rail fence!

MONA GOULD.

a good case to go to the courts with, why hand the cards to your opponents by an attempted repudiation instead of the normal process of reference to the courts? It was Mr. Hepburn who introduced the bill to repudiate the contracts, not Mr. Duncan.

Now as to fees. Major Duncan received \$16,000 including disbursements. Out of that sum \$9,100 was attributable to his work on the Hydro contracts. The rest of the money was for some ten or twelve other matters in connection with Hydro. Not an exorbitant amount as law fees for that type of work, Major Duncan says, since Mr. Hepburn claims a saving of \$92,000,000.

At the time of the public attack by Mr. Hepburn Mr. Duncan was vice-president of the Toronto Men's Liberal Association. After the attack he was elected president by that body.

New Kind of Candidate

It is interesting to see what manner of man this is who is attempting to beat the newspapers in Toronto. Major Duncan feels it is an advantage to have had no previous aldermanic experience for he is then tied to no departmental official for previous favors done in getting jobs for his supporters. His background is far different from that possessed by most candidates for Toronto's highest office. His grandfather, a Presbyterian clergyman, came to Canada from the north of England and had his first charge near Bayfield in Huron County. His mother's people came from Cornwall. Her father had a mill at York Mills where he introduced steam for flour milling in that part of the country. The candidate's father was Dr. John Thomas Duncan, who practised his profession in Toronto on Parliament Street, an old section of the city.

Born in Toronto, Major Duncan of course went to Model School and then to Dufferin. His father decided that he would like to specialize in eye, ear, nose and throat practice so he went to Moorfields Hospital in London and took the family. From the time he was 12 until he was 15 years old Lewis went to school in Devonshire.



LEWIS DUNCAN, K.C.

—Photographic Arts.

On the family's return he went to Parkdale Collegiate. From there he went into the Dominion Bank, where he worked for a year and a half, which he feels was first class training. As the sub-titles used to say in the

silent movies, then came a change. Lewis, now a big boy, entered the University of Toronto where he graduated with the gold medal in political science, a "T" for fencing and a burning desire for the study of law. At Osgoode Hall Law School he won the silver medal on completing his course. He was attired to a good law firm too. It must have been good. Chief Justice Rose, Mr. Justice Riddell and the late Mr. Justice Sedgewick were all members of that firm when young Duncan was attired.

The next step was a year abroad. It included the study of German at Institut Tilly. It was a real grind. Then came registration at the Sorbonne in Paris and further study, this time at the Ecole de Droit for

six months.

Back to Canada he started the practice of law at Sarnia. With the outbreak of the Great War Mr. Duncan obtained his commission and went overseas. At the Somme Duncan was an adjutant. At Vimy he was acting staff captain. At Passchendaele and at Amiens he was staff captain. At Bonn he was deputy assistant adjutant general and administrator of that city. He received the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace. He is proud of the fact that Major-General McNaughton, at the Somme, needing an adjutant chose Duncan.

Today at 54 years, Major Duncan looks much younger. He is lean, seems fit and though six feet tall, weighs 182 pounds in the locker room.

He has a golf handicap of 16, curls and used to be a fair sort of tennis player. He is a Mason, a past master of Ashlar Lodge. He belongs to the Rosedale Golf Club, the Granite Club, the Board of Trade, the Canadian Authors' Association. His law writing is "Bankruptcy in Canada," the first edition in 1922. The recent edition is known to the profession as a highly authoritative work, Duncan and Reilly on Bankruptcy.

Major Duncan is married and has one son, in attendance at Upper Canada College. His wife is Violet Biggar of Ottawa, a daughter of Major-General Lyons Biggar, C.M.G., adjutant-general of the Canadian forces during the Great War.

The last two weeks in December should be fun.

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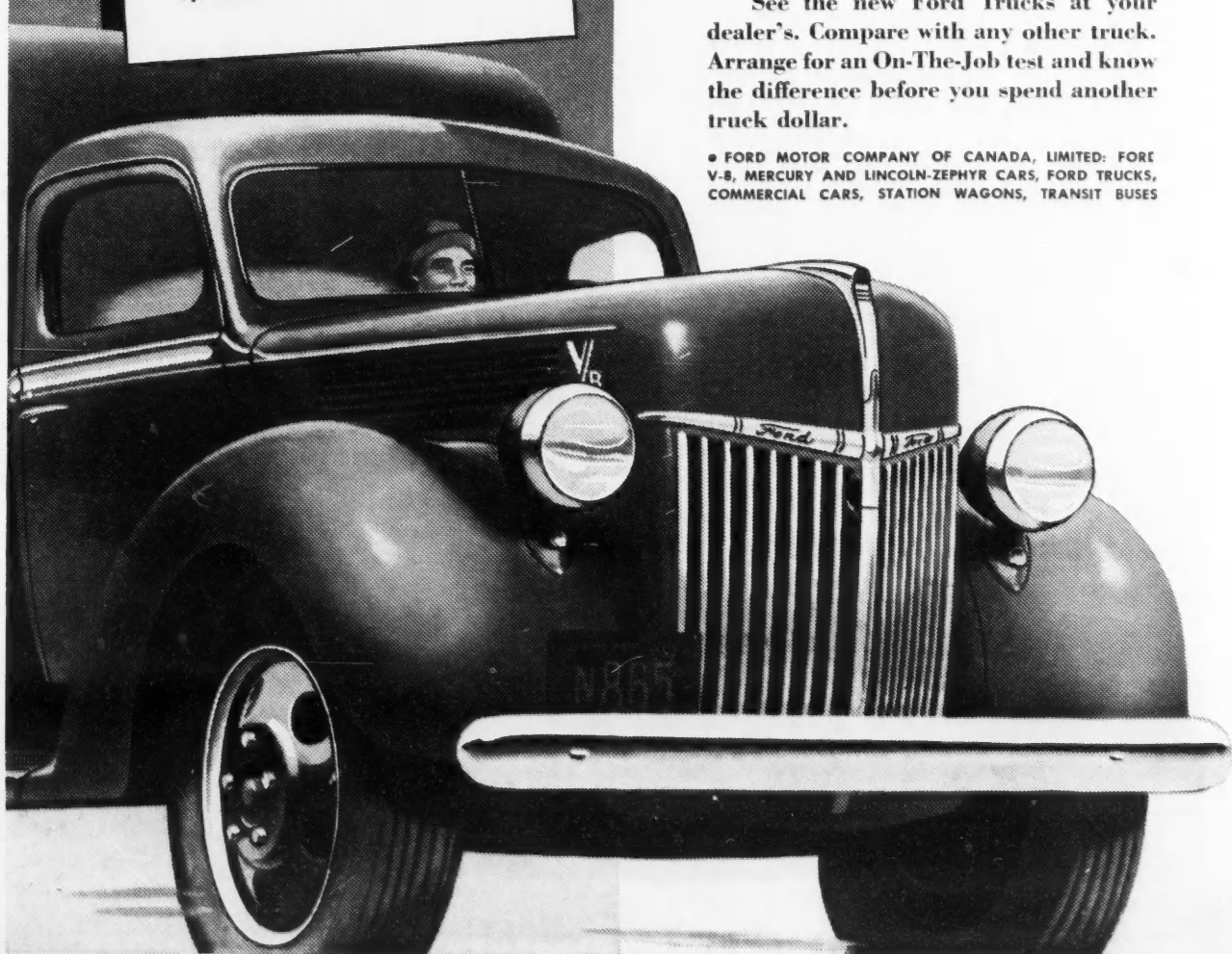
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The Land of Forced Labor

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

LENIN promised the Russian people that Communism would end the injustice of political imprisonment. Siberia was a dreaded name inside and outside of Russia. One of his strongest arguments for revolution against the Czar was that political offenders would no longer be carried away by the Cossacks to prison camps without trial. Today, however, the situation is worse than it was under any Czar.

It is only outside of Russia that the Communists make any pretense that there are not concentration camps all over the Soviet Union. I was in Russia when the Moscow-Volga Canal was formally opened in 1937. It was hailed by the Communist press throughout the world as a mighty example of the technical progress of the liberated workers under the Soviet. I attended public ceremonies at an open-air forum which is known as the Green Theatre. On the platform were leading Communist officials. As they spoke, the words "Communism" and "Stalin" were repeated in an endless litany of adulation and on every possible occasion a band blared the Red Internationale. The crowd sang and cheered with vigor. There is no healthier occupation in a country in which informers are encouraged by lavish promises and stern threats to report any evidence of opposition to the régime. Speaker after speaker extolled this triumph of the proletariat. Not one word was said of the fact that this long canal was constructed by political prisoners.

It is not necessary to tell this tragic truth to Russians. They know that public works are carried out by prison labor and prison labor alone. They perhaps do not know that on the Moscow-Volga Canal more than 500,000 political prisoners were engaged. But they do know that many have been released as a gesture of leniency. I have a copy of the government official daily, *Pravda*, which I bought in Moscow, announcing the release of 50,000 prisoners for their good work on this canal. This is not at all unusual. In December 1937, when it was announced to the world that the Trans-Siberian Railway had been double-tracked for a distance



A MOSCOW EXAMPLE of Russia's Old Religious Architecture.

of 1,800 miles, the celebrations of that Soviet achievement were accompanied by the announcement that 10,000 political prisoners had been freed for their good work on that job. Such announcements appear from time to time as any new public enterprise is completed. Russians themselves can only guess how many hundreds of thousands or millions remain in concentration work camps to work on for further glories of the "Workers' Revolution."

Mass Cruelty

Although these facts are often denied outside, no attempt is ever made to deny them in Russia. This is the official explanation of the use of political prisoners on the Moscow-Volga Canal issued by Kaganovich, the Commissar of Transport: "Many of them are people who have been sentenced by court for various crimes and who, under conditions existing outside the Soviet Union, would be languishing in prison. But the Moscow-Volga Canal from the beginning has been the means of transforming former law-breakers into free and useful citizens participating in the development of their country."

This disingenuous explanation makes interesting reading when we hear the loud outcries of Communists in Canada if they are called upon to do any work for the state in return for money they receive. They show a strong disinclination to become "useful citizens participating in the development of their country," even where they are asked only to work in freedom and in security. It illustrates the basic dishonesty of all their arguments.

The concentration camps of Russia are in fact merely an expression of such mass cruelty that civilized minds still fail to visualize the Reign of Terror which holds Russia in its grip today. So impartial an observer as Mr. William Henry Chamberlain, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, estimated as early as 1934 that there were at least 300,000 political prisoners living under terrifying conditions in Siberia alone and that in the whole of Russia at least two million people had been imprisoned without even the pretence of a trial during Stalin's first Five Year Plan. Speaking of their public works program Mr. Chamberlain said, "I could testify from personal observation that tens of thousands of such prisoners, mostly exiled peasants who had been guilty of no criminal offence, were employed at compulsory labor at such places as Magnitogorsk, Cheliabinsk, and Berezniiki."

Mr. Eugene Lyons, who went to Russia as an ardent Communist sympathizer to represent the United Press, had this to say of one concentration camp in 1936. "The concentration camp near Moscow alone—one of several along the trek of the Moscow-Volga Canal under construction—contains more prisoners than all of Hitler's concentration camps put together."

Prisoners by Millions

I saw that concentration camp in 1937. There I saw many thousands of men behind high barbed-wire entanglements and guarded by machine guns in revolving turrets at the top of circular steel towers placed at commanding points. If anyone in this country subjected his animals to the living conditions existing in that camp, he would be prosecuted and severely punished. I doubt if there is any place in the world where human beings have ever been treated with greater inhumanity. The cynical dishonesty of Communist agents throughout the world who paint alluring pictures of life in Russia, finds an effective answer in Eugene Lyons' splendid book "Assignment in Utopia." This is what he says.

"I simply question the revolutionary pretensions of a society which counts its prisoners by the million, subjects them to hideously inhumane conditions, then seeks to fool the world into accepting this monstrosity as an educational institution. I question the building of socialism by slaves. I question the unprecedented hypocrisy that would rally the noblest instincts of the outside world, the soaring hopes inspired by the Russian Revolution, in blind support of human degradation and organized sadism."

One of the very few who has actually been in these camps and escaped alive, A. Ciliga, a Yugoslavian Communist, has this to say: "Those who have not lived in the Soviet prisons, concentration camps and

places of exile in which are shut up more than five million convicts, those who are not familiar with the greatest jail history has ever seen, where men die like flies, where they are beaten like dogs, where they are made to work like slaves, can have no idea what Soviet Russia is, what Stalin's 'classless society' means."

Passport Slavery

But the imprisonment and abuse of millions of helpless workers (seven millions in 1938, according to the estimate of the *Courier Socialiste*) is only a small part of the story of what has happened under Stalin's debased imperialism. All Russians are slaves. A new and more effective form of slavery has been devised than was ever thought of when Russian peasants were serfs. Every Russian today must carry a passport. That passport is not for the purpose of travelling outside of Russia. Only a few officials have been outside Russia since the Revolution. It is the means by which a Russian is permitted to go from one village or town to another even if they are only a few miles apart. No Russian may make even the shortest journey without obtaining official permission and having an authorization entered in his passport to be in some other place than that in which he usually lives. If anyone is found in any community without such authorization, he or she is simply sent by the police to some concentration camp where they may remain indefinitely. It is most unlikely that the police will take the trouble to notify their family. Those who are accustomed to roaming about our country at will should think of what that means. There is, of course, no such thing as touring by automobile. Even if the roads made it possible, and even if any but a few thousand officials had automobiles at their disposal, this system of passport control would prevent any travelling except from a fixed point of departure to a fixed destination.

It is not only those in the concentration camps who are prisoners. All Russians are prisoners and their slavery is enforced by the most widespread cruelty this world has ever known. Under such circumstances the word public morale has no meaning. Stalin cannot rely on the morale of his people because the word "morale" implies the power of decision and slaves can only obey.

The Old Holy Russia

Among the 169 distinct races embraced in the Soviet Union, ranging from the White Russians of the west who are almost Anglo-Saxon in appearance, to the Mongols in the east who look like Chinamen, are a wide variety of features, tongues, and characteristics. Many of these races, particularly those in the west, are traditionally kindly, affectionate within their family circles, hardy, and courageous. Through long centuries western Russians have been intensely religious. Because the family ikons constituted a very real part of the daily life of a devout and mystic people, their country was known, not without reason, as Holy Russia. Their deep faith provided a strong unifying force which overcame divisions of race, language, and geography. When troops gathered on parade, no matter whether their homes were on the Baltic, in the Crimea, the valley of the Don, the Ukraine, or White Russia, the ikons carried high before them by the military priests centered their minds in common loyalty on the "Little Father," who was the temporal leader of their spiritual brotherhood.

Throughout Russia beautiful old churches still stand as mute evidence of the vigorous religious beliefs of these simple hardy people for long centuries. True, some of them, such as the fantastic cathedral on Red Square and the old church in the woods on the Moscow River, built by Ivan the Terrible four hundred years ago, were more for the glory of the Czar than for the glory of God. But these were exceptions. The Kremlin itself contains three of the most revered cathedrals in Russia, the oldest dating back to 1326. The main gate of the Kremlin, built in 1491, was known as the Saviour's Gate and all those passing through it uncovered their heads in reverence, until October 1917. Throughout Moscow, as throughout Russia, old churches and cathedrals survived succeeding disasters and still stand where everything else was destroyed. Among the more recently constructed religious buildings is the magnificent Church of the Redeemer completed in 1883. Its five gilded towers and beautiful marble exterior have withstood twenty years of neglect. Even the interior retains much of the old beauty which made this church the pride of pre-Revolution Moscow. But its cold silence symbolizes that emptiness which has crept into the spirit of the Russian people.

A Base Materialism

Lenin and Stalin have done their best to destroy faith in any power above their own. Lenin's famous declaration that "religion is the opium of the people" was not inspired so much by his own irreligion, as by the fact that religion was the enemy of his poisonous doctrines. He, therefore, not only denied religion but sought to destroy it and so a generation has grown to maturity and the

(Continued on Next Page)

industry

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The Art of Modern America

BY GRAHAM McINNES

MODERN AMERICAN PAINTING, by Peyton Boswell, Jr. With 86 plates in full color. Dodd, Mead. \$5.00.

THIS is a magnificent book. Mr. Boswell, familiar to art lovers as editor of "The Art Digest," has performed a public service in getting out a definitive book on contemporary American painting at so low a figure. With his name should be coupled the name of the magazine *Life*, for it was this remarkable journal's generous

ONE OF OUR DAYS

THIS was one of our days,
River broadly flowing,
Far hills lost in haze,
Blue beyond our knowing.

Where the shady elms are,
Cattle gravely drinking;
Swift birds soaring far,
Sky and meadow linking.

Somehow, you were there, too,
Up the hill-side swinging;
I could not see you...
But I heard you singing.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

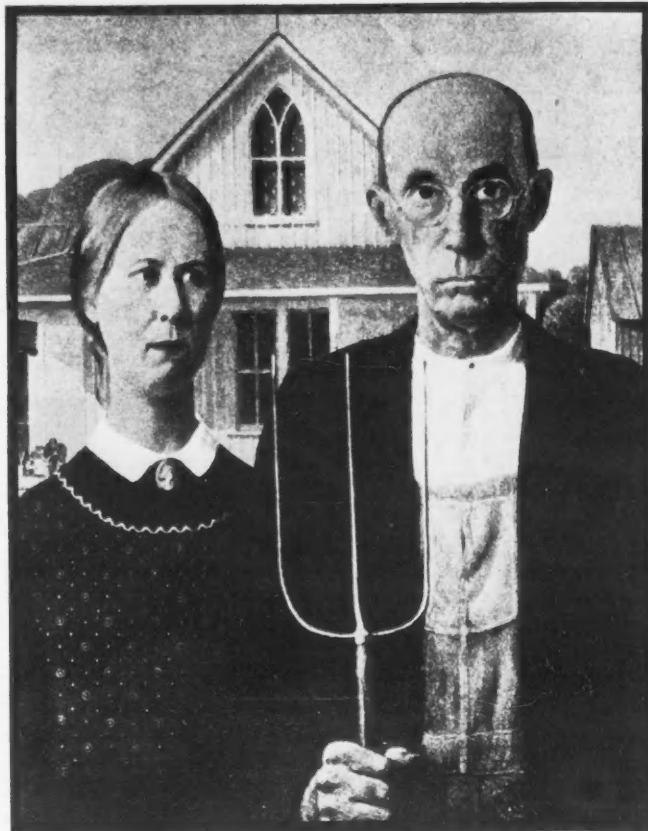
loan of \$35,000 worth of plates that made possible reproductions on such a lavish scale—and without reproductions, what good is a book on painting?

The plates only fail insofar as they fall short of absolute perfection. That they do fall short is inevitable with the use of plates made for rapid mass reproduction. The screen is coarse; and where the design is detailed, or the texture of the paint

thin, the screen intrudes itself between you and the painting. But with this said, criticism is stilled. The excellence of the typography and layout are beyond reproach.

Mr. Boswell supplements the plates with a series of short biographies of the artists, written with a witty pen and an eye for human interest. For the rest, he does an excellent reporting job, in simple terms, on the growth of the American School of painting. An editor, with no critical or artistic axe to grind, he is ideally suited for this purpose; and though he undertakes little critical appreciation, his translation into plain talk of the tangled artistic history of the past two decades is in itself of great value.

Mr. Boswell shows how successive generations of American artists succumbed to the lure and the impact of European schools: Copley sold out to Reynolds, and the early landscape painters lay neglected. Little rebel groups fought first against the Dutch genre painters, then the Barbizon school, the Impressionists, and finally, against the overwhelming invasion of modern French art which followed the famed Armory Show of 1913. But the Armory Show was a blessing in disguise: it freed American painting from traditionalist shackles, and eventually turned American painters back to their own soil. Curry, Benton and Wood led the trek back to the spiritual grass-roots of the American scene; and though the pendulum swung too far, and for a period the axiom "If it's Oklahoma it's okay" became the rule of the day, a balance has now been re-established. "The exciting new phase retains the



AMERICAN GOTHIC, by Grant Wood. Reproduced from "Modern American Painting".

freedom and nationalistic strength of the American scene, but places greater emphasis on the aesthetics of painting."

Meanwhile, the entry of the U.S. government onto the scene has provided an immense stimulus to both artist and public. American art today is strong, realist, dynamic: the uncompromising strength of Hopper's "House by the Railroad," the full-

blooded realism of Marsh's "High Yaller," the dynamic design, color and texture of Benton's "Persephone." Mr. Boswell rounds out his study with an appeal to the art patron not to be ashamed of his taste, and as his perception grows he may discard and substitute. And this, since our art development has to some extent paralleled that of the States, is sound advice to Canadian art patrons too.

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

GENTLEMAN OF STRATFORD, by John Brophy. Collins. \$2.50.

NIGHT OF THE POOR, by Frederic Prokosch. Musson. \$2.50.

HERE is a novel about Shakespeare, and in the main it follows the facts closely. Mr. Brophy makes no attempt to reconstruct the veiled years between the infancy of the twins, and 1592, when we first hear of Shakespeare in London. He makes no more than a passing allusion to the Lucy deer-stealing story, of dubious authority, and makes no mention of the horse-holding legend. He finds it necessary to invent two ladies, the first an ideal, fair-haired and remote, the archetype of Julia and Juliet and Rosalind and Beatrice and Viola. The other, the famous "dark lady," with whom Brophy's Shakespeare had contacts of considerable immediacy, is supposed to have furnished the pattern for Cressida and Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth, and brought about, with the death of his son Hamnet, the poet's heightened awareness of the adult and terrible things of life, a by-product of which was the writing of the four great tragedies. Brophy considers the sonnets written over a much longer period than is generally supposed, and deliberately arranged to mislead posterity, by mixing up made-to-order sonnets of courtly compliment with the records of two very real and totally opposite sorts of love affairs, the time-order purposely confused. One of his guesses, that Polonius had for Shakespeare a real original in Francis Bacon, seems to me to be a brilliant stroke of imaginative criticism.

The best thing in the book is the account of the writing and first production of "Hamlet," which has a very convincing ring to it. The language of the whole is an attempt to recreate Elizabethan ways of speech, and is, of course, based on the prose of the Elizabethan drama. Unfortunately, in the earlier part of the book, this technique too often results in a self-conscious cadenced style, which often falls into regular pentameters, and is thickly larded with adapted quotations. The device Shaw uses so amusingly in "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," of representing Will as a "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" of pithy or imaginative phrase is here used to tiresome excess.

It is probably impossible to write a bad novel about Shakespeare, because some of the magic of its original will cling to the pen of the modern writer, and his own creation will be enhanced by the glamor that properly belongs to its subject. But it is probably also impossible to write a good novel about Shakespeare, because such a great

name checks impertinent liberties, and so throttles the creative impulse, or at least hobbles Pegasus to a scholarly amble along the somewhat barren path of ascertained and documented facts. Much might be done with the minor figures, Kemp, Heminge, Condell, Burbage, Greene and the rest, to say nothing of Master John Shakespeare and the rest of the poet's family. But Brophy sketches the secondary figures very lightly, and devises few incidents save those in which Shakespeare is immediately concerned. The book on the whole is good reading, although many will resent the emphasis given to the fleshly domination of the citizen's wife whom Mr. Brophy casts as the Dark Lady. I am not at all sure that the novel would stand on its own feet, but, with the help of Shakespeare, it succeeds in carrying the reader along absordedly enough.

IT WOULD be interesting to learn how much of "Night of the Poor" was written before "Grapes of Wrath" appeared, because Prokosch's book is the same thing on a much smaller scale. There is a remarkable similarity in style and method of construction between the two books, but the earlier one had more of an epic sweep to it than this, and a greater unity of theme. Steinbeck's book had a deep social significance, which he kept in the reader's mind throughout. Here, the social meaning is presented only by implication. The mood is lyric, rather than epic.

It is the story of a boy in his teens, tramping his way southward, drifting slowly from Wisconsin to Texas, and growing up physically and spiritually in the process. Everywhere he finds the ready companionship of the dispossessed and unpossessed, who inarticulately, poetically, obscenely and courageously teach him the fundamentals of an existence reduced to its lowest terms. There is comedy in the odyssey, much pathos, and a great deal that is frankly horrible and revolting. The box-car scene, with its rape and betrayal, castration and lynching, with the malignant hunchback as bestial master of ceremonies, carries brutal realism beyond the bounds of artistic restraint. And yet its very intensity of emotion has a fierce lyric beauty, which fascinates as it horrifies.

There is much delicate descriptive writing in the course of the story, and a sensitiveness to the beauties of the wayfaring, but the book as a whole is too sordid to be entirely redeemed by poetic interludes. Needless to say, the vocabulary of its characters is limited, and tiresomely obscene.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Newsreel, 1936

BY EDGAR McINNIS

THE HUNDRETH YEAR, by Philip Guedalla. Doubleday, Doran. \$5.50.

MR. GUEDALLA is a past master of the pictorial style. His sense of history is visual; his favorite method of presentation is cinematographic. It is a method which has its disadvantages; in a work like his biography on Palmerston, for instance, it failed to shed light on some of the underlying factors which were essential to the understanding of the actual events. But within its limits it has the virtues of clarity and vividness which are so useful in giving life to the dead bones of past events.

Seldom has Mr. Guedalla made happier use of it than in this volume. In his preceding work, "The Hundred Years," he showed how effective it could be in bringing out certain highlights of the period. But to deal with a whole century by this method involved a problem of selection for which no completely satisfactory solution was possible. In concentrating on the single year 1936, Mr. Guedalla, if he has not solved the problem completely, has at least reduced it to more manageable proportions.

Even so, he had a wide variety of scenes from which to choose. He speaks in his introductory note of making use of the newsreels of the year as essential documentary material; and as they flashed before him, he must at times have felt slightly overwhelmed by the richness of the material that was available. For this was the year of the death of George V and the abdication of Edward VIII, of Hitler's march into the Rhineland and the signing of the anti-comintern pact, of the end of the Ethiopian war and the beginning of the Spanish revolt, of the re-election of Roosevelt and the invalidation of the AAA. Almost any one of these is a topic in itself; and in choosing among them, it is only natural that a writer should give most space to the subjects which most engage his interest.

IN MR. GUEDALLA'S case the event which he finds most absorbing is the abdication of Edward. The former Prince of Wales (for that is really how Mr. Guedalla sees him) is the leading figure in this chronicle, with Roosevelt occupying the main secondary

role, and people like Hitler and Franco and Mussolini merely part of the supporting cast. It is clear that such a perspective makes this volume something less than a complete or fully balanced record. Its purpose is to give "a selection of its leading moments which combine into the mosaic portrait of an age." Actually it is only one corner, and perhaps not the most significant one, of the whole picture; but in many ways it is the most vivid and dramatic that could have been chosen.

Mr. Guedalla's attitude toward Edward VIII is compounded of admiration and compassion. His account of the ex-king's career has its reticences, but it forms an impressive tribute to a man whose personality and character made him the most popular figure of his day. Over against him, by way of contrast, stands the slightly bovine figure of Mr. Baldwin, sketched with a delicate malice which is destructive in its thoroughness. Mr. Guedalla's epigrams may not flash with quite the brilliance of some of his earlier works, but they hit their mark with an even more deadly accuracy.

As for the general European background, its comparatively brief treatment is illuminated by those deft phrases which sum up the essential features of the various developments. The nature of Hitler's outlook, the progress of his career, the driving impulses of Mussolini, and the conspiracy of hypocrisy which smoothed the paths of the dictators in the Rhineland and Ethiopia and Spain, are outlined with a restraint which makes the account all the more devastating. The foreign policy of the British government is inevitably in question; and though the government on the whole gets off lightly, it does not by any means emerge unscathed. The rooted conviction of certain Canadians that British policy, no matter what its contradictions, is always infallible—at least so long as it is also Conservative—does not appear to be unanimously accepted by intelligent Englishmen; and Mr. Guedalla's account of that policy, both domestic and foreign, may provide matter for some reflection as well as considerable entertainment in this brilliant picture of a year that may stand out as a turning-point in history.

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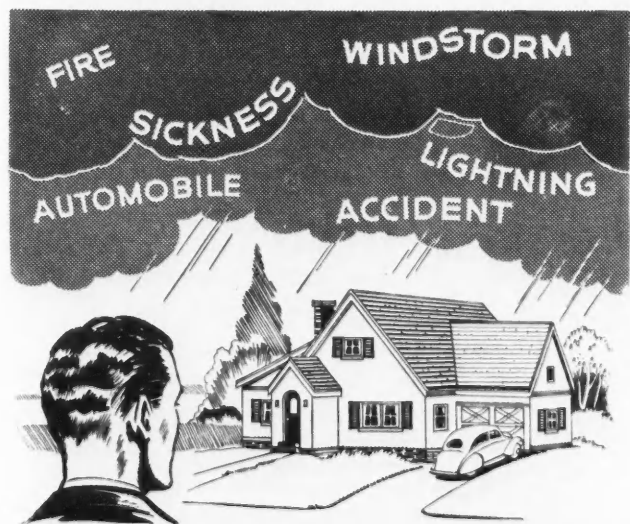
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THE BOOKSHELF

You Meet the Craziest People

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

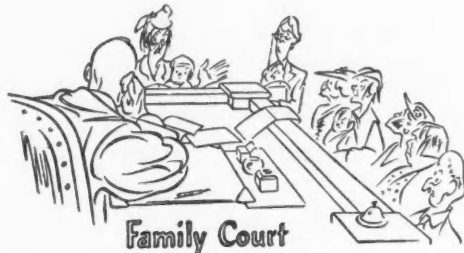
THE STRANGEST PLACES, by Leonard Q. Ross. McLeod. \$2.25.

THERE is no use mentioning a new book by Leonard Ross without instantly naming *H*y*m*a*n K*a*p*l*a*n*. No criticism, no appreciation, can advance without pausing to salute that earlier creation of Mr. Ross's brain. The stories of Hyman Kaplan, the engaging American-to-be at night school, which first appeared in "The New Yorker" and later in book form are stories that have delighted a great many people. So real has Mr. Kaplan become, his fame threatens to hide his author's identity. Let us admit therefore without further hedging that this Mr. Ross is the same fellow who wrote "The Education of H*y*m*a*n K*a*p*l*a*n". He is that, and more. He is one of the slickest reporters who ever wrote on fantastic subjects for modern magazines. His second book is a collection of these articles, with some which have not appeared before, and you should have it for your own.

The stories of the strange places in which Mr. Ross has penetrated should be preserved, if only to prove to our descendants what a very odd civilization passed with the epoch that ended in 1939—or did it? In "The

More entertaining than any of the absurdities one reads of Father Divine and his Harlem Heaven in the press is the story of "The Mighty I Am," a so-called religious sect in the City of the Angels. The reader's favorite of all the characters who people "The Strangest Places," however, is gentle Mr. Worthman, who draws people's portraits right and left, all night, 75c a profile, \$1.00 front view. He likes his work because all his sitters talk, but occasionally even this is a disadvantage. Once he had to draw an elephant trainer who had just brought a load of elephants to New York from some place in Africa. It took Worthman twice as long to do this man's portrait because the conversation frightened him so, "All about trapping elephants, building pits, and breaking their will," he said.

From New York to Los Angeles Mr. Ross lopes, dropping into the most astonishing places and reporting with a beautiful gravity on what he sees. His outstanding characteristic is, of course, his high sense of the ludicrous, but I am not sure the quality of his reporting that rates the word "endearing" does not depend on something rarer. To see the wide streak of the ridiculous in humanity,



AN ILLUSTRATION for "The Strangest Places", by Leonard Q. Ross.

"Strangest Places" the author is engaged in preserving the peculiar flavor of the present; and how peculiar it is! He is also bent on debunking the bunk of such unbelievable American institutions as the taxi-dance ballroom (50 Beautiful Lonely Hearts To Dance with you!) and the "Nickel-Odium"—"Daring" "Sensational!" "Reveals All!" "Straight from Paris Exposition!"—where, as the reporter mildly explains, he paid his five cents and went inside never to be heard of again. It was in the Broadway Sports Palace, or glorified penny arcade, where everything phoney flourishes, from fortune telling to peep shows "For Men Only," that Mr. Ross met a determined young man named Arthur Knowlton. Mr. Knowlton deals in turtles, baby turtles, one of which for the sum of twenty-one cents he will send for you alive to any part of the globe, by mail. Should you want a greeting hand-painted on its shell, it's ten cents extra. Asked how he happened to take up turtle selling, Mr. Knowlton smiled. "Oh, the turtles are just a sideline," he said. "Really, I play the clarinet." Leonard Ross isn't a one-line man either.

indeed to miss none of it, is not enough. Sympathy must go with understanding.

There is a great deal of Hyman Kaplan in Leonard Ross; you remember how fond one got of Mr. Kaplan: perhaps it's a great deal of Leonard Ross in Hyman Kaplan. There we go—I told you it was impossible to distinguish those lads.

Mass Espionage

ARMIES OF SPIES, by Joseph Gollomb. Macmillan. \$2.75.

BY EDWARD DIX

OF ALL the countries nibbled at by the termites of Nazi propaganda one alone was found too solid and unappetizing for Hitler's taste. Rumania, for all the machinations of its Iron Guard, has shown (at least, so far) an indestructible front to the propagandists of the Third Reich. This, Joseph Gollomb believes, could never have been possible but for the integrity of one woman who has consistently thumbed her nose in the direction of Berchtesgaden. Whatever you may think of her, says Mr. Gollomb, Magda Lupescu has done a great deal more for Rumania than her position as the mistress of a king perhaps entitled her to. Mr. Gollomb is sufficiently impressed by this red-haired dark-eyed Jewess with ideas of her own to devote a chapter to her. He has called it, "Hitler Meets a Tartar—Female".

The history of the past month deals fairly with Mr. Gollomb's book. All the explosiveness of current events does not seem to have shaken either its purpose or its argument. With history being made in the daily newspaper (or as much of it as we are permitted to see), the suspicion that anything written before September 4 will likely be dated and stale does not hold in this case. Two months ago, before bayonets began to ring our hydro plants and reservoirs—before a War Measures Act could topple the mildest orator from his soap-box—the stuff that Mr. Gollomb writes about could be guaranteed to alarm, even in Canada. In the United States I imagine Mr. Gollomb still stands a fair chance of putting the wind up more Americans than even Mr. Dies has succeeded in doing. But as far as we are concerned we can look into "Armies of Spies" with a comparatively secure detachment, and it makes quite interesting reading.

Mr. Gollomb introduces us to Adolf Hitler's dream of empire founded on a system, ruthless but not always very bright, of mass espionage. He introduces us to the technicalities of the racket, the relative uses and merits of "termites" and "torpedoes" and the nature of the disasters that they were pledged to bring about. He shows convincingly that such a slimy and secretive idea could have originated only in a mind as inferior and frustrated as Hitler's. Mr. Gollomb's opinion is that the idea came to Hitler when he was at his lowest—in jail. Anyone low enough could have conceived it, he maintains, but it took a genius to work it out. And if you feel that Mr. Gollomb exaggerates in giving to Hitler's Gestapos a significance they don't deserve, he goes on to show just where the idea worked out best—in Spain, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, in Poland. It's a story not easily forgotten, and as a commentary on one aspect



PHILIP GUEDALLA
 Author of "The Hundredth Year".

of the Third Reich, it's a fascinating one. The book leaves you with the feeling that, thank goodness, it has all come out at last in the open. Infinitely worse than any war of nerves, it seems to me, is the war of termites and torpedoes.

The "Low" Down

A CARTOON HISTORY OF OUR TIMES, by David Low. Mussion. \$2.25.

BY G. STUART PATCHET

IT IS always difficult to describe in words just what constitutes great art, but David Low's cartoons unquestionably approximate it. They are more than just brilliant caricatures, or Low would not be recognized today as a top-notch political cartoonist. A successful political cartoonist must be able to do two things: he must be able to depict the real "inwardness" of contemporary events by some ironic analogy from everyday life, and he must be able to express that idea in a bold artistic medium. The analogy must be a distortion of the truth in order to be satirical, but must be close enough to the truth for the reader to grasp the underlying significance.

By these or any other standards, David Low is undoubtedly the greatest political cartoonist of our times. You don't have to study Low's cartoons in great detail to find out what he is driving at. The significance for any well-read person is immediately apparent, but for real appreciation of this genius closer study is worth while. Low has succeeded, where many of his contemporaries fail, in imparting real character to the individuals in his cartoons. They never step out of character. There is a consistent pattern that they follow. To him Chamberlain is bewildered, senile; Hitler blustering, cocky, sadistic; Mussolini a simple gangster.

The book has been arbitrarily divided into six sections—Disarmament, Collective Security, the Far East, Spain, the Axis and the British Empire, and covers the period from 1932 to the present. There is a short commentary by Quincey Howe opposite each cartoon giving a factual background but in most cases the cartoons speak for themselves.

Now that the war propaganda machines of all countries are in high gear with the long-faced commentators and shrieking headlines giving the world the jitters, it is a welcome change to have current history "written" in such an entertaining fashion. This isn't obligatory reading for the student of contemporary affairs but for those who like their history easily digested we suggest "A Cartoon History of Our Times."

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

HOW many times have we sat down to read a detective story which opens with the gathering of a large family in the home of a patriarch? In the second chapter he is murdered and it turns out that most of his sons and daughters and nephews and nieces have a very sound reason for murdering him. We dislike this setting because, as a rule, all members of the family have to remain where they are and to spend a few hours in their company is unpleasant. We do not recall a really first-class story with this kind of plot. One of the best of them is "Death Cuts a Silhouette," by D. B. Olsen (Doubleday Doran, \$2.25). It is rather fuller bodied than most detective stories, and the murdering household is more agreeable than most. "The Affair of the Painted Desert" by Clifford Knight (Dodd, Mead, \$2.25) is like the book already mentioned. A Western. The scene is in Colorado among the Navajos and the sleuth is Prof. Huntoon Rogers, who has appeared before. He is agreeably lacking in eccentricities and altogether a credible character. However the book is rather devoid of excitement though competently written, with the slayer masked till the end. We find annoying Mr. Knight's habit of spelling it "Okeh." Surely it is either O.K. or Okay... Perhaps no author with anything like the same output maintains the same high average as Erle Stanley Gardner. If you like one of his Perry Mason stories you will like them all, and there are a lot of them to like. The redoubtable San Francisco lawyer does not appear in "The D A Draws a Circle" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) and there isn't really much space for him.



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CANADA AND UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY

By B. K. SANDWELL

Canada is not dragging the United States into war; American neutrality is actually protected rather than endangered by Canadian participation as an active belligerent. Mr. Sandwell's masterly summary of the present relationship between Canada and the U. S. A. should help to clarify the thinking of both Canadians and Americans.

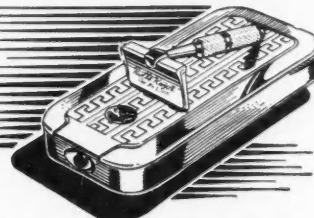
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RAZOR

Two Novels

PILATE PASHA, by Michael Fausset. Jonathan Cape. \$2.00.
 COME MICHAELMAS, by Geraint Goodwin. Jonathan Cape. \$2.00.

BY MARY DALE MUIR

MICHAEL FAUSSET in "Pilate Pasha" is concerned with the problems of administration of a British governor, his civil and army officials, in the Southern Sudan. As the story unfolds a young Egyptian appears with a mystic form of religion, preaching through the wilderness and where Mahomet rules that the Koran is a book to be taken in the spirit rather than literally. A somewhat labored analogy is developed with the case of Christ and Pontius Pilate—the ruling priesthood make the same complaints to the governor as they did to Pontius Pilate and in the end this holy man is hung with a rebel and a murderer.

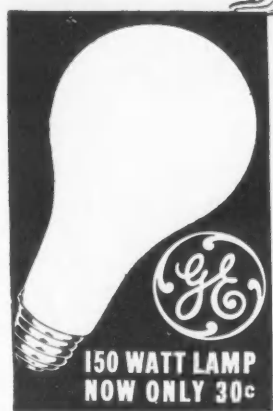
"Pilate Pasha" is a story without love interest. There are two women in it—both married,—with whom the young subalterns back from the hills where they have not see a white woman for months, fall in love for two or three days. It is a story in which polo, the evening drinks and chatter provide the only diversions.

There are some quite interesting studies of the efforts of young Oxford and Sandhurst men to adapt themselves to this radically different atmosphere but a rather too pronounced emphasis on the missionary zeal of governors in the far flung reaches of empire—for one reader's taste at least—in their efforts to enforce law and order.

PERHAPS it is the quaintness of the Shropshire dialect that by slowing up the action of the story in parts, gives "Come Michaelmas" a certain historic quality. Perhaps it is that the tragic element in the story, including as it does, one accidental killing, two murders, one brutal beating and several desperately sex-repressed characters, gives the reader a sense of unreality as he reads—this in spite of the fact that the story contains such lovably real characters as the town's strong man and ne'er-do-well, the beautiful Branwen and old Jarman, the town's sole man of wealth, with his interest in the history of the place and his collection of old ballads.

Mr. Goodwin, author of "Come Michaelmas," is quite at home in the Shropshire country and takes the reader with his characters past country farms and down by the streams filled with fish where poachers reap their harvest. In contrast to this are the slums, the fairs and the markets in the town. The story revolves around the dominant old Richard Jarman, retired master weaver, his two daughters and their love affairs—love affairs quite out of keeping with them had it not been that their domineering old father had deprived them of most natural human contacts. Existence becomes rather complicated for the two sisters and the story takes on an almost unnecessary sordidness in parts. Come Michaelmas the perplexities of the girls are tragically ironed out.

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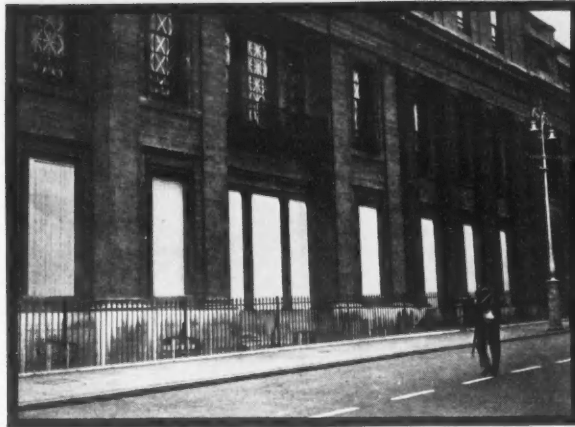
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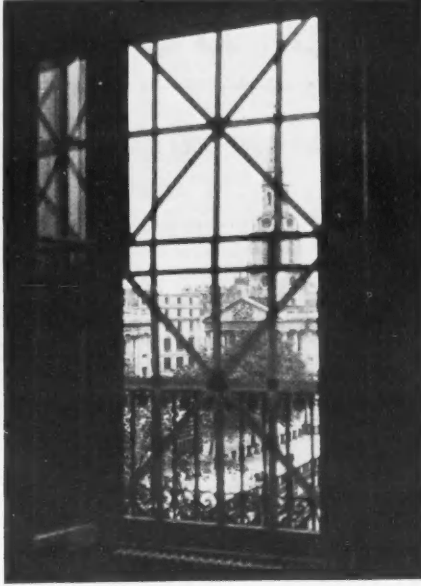
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CANADA HOUSE JOINS IN the Air Raid Precaution scheme which is now in full operation throughout England. Above, a view from the street level showing the ground floor windows boarded up. Note the pedestrian complete with gas mask. Right, the spire of St. Martin-in-the-Field as seen through a Canada House office window. Note the patterned strips of paper which are a protection against possible splintering.



THE LONDON LETTER

When John Buchan Was At Wellington House

BY P.O'D.

LONDON, Oct. 30
LORD CAMROSE did not stay very long in the Ministry of Information—though long enough, let us hope, to effect the necessary reorganization of it. At any rate, there appears to have been a very drastic shearing away of redundant staff, and a few more real newspapermen have been called in to help with the work of getting out the news.

This task having been accomplished, or at least well started, Lord Camrose, I suppose, felt that he ought to get back to his regular job of running about thirty newspapers. Before he went, he made a speech in the House of Lords asking for fair play for the Department, and that it should be given a chance to show what it can do, before the public finally makes up its mind that it does nothing except provide a large number of soft billets for Civil Servants and their friends.

One reason perhaps why people are inclined to be rather severe on the new Ministry of Information and its achievements up to date, is that they are drawn to make comparisons between it and the old Ministry of Information during the other "war to end war." The comparisons naturally are not favorable. But neither are they quite fair, for the last Ministry of Information was not formed until the final year of the War, and then took over a great organization that had gradually been built up since the autumn of 1914.

That original department of propaganda—or whatever it called itself, for it was all very hush-hush—did some wonderful work. By the end of 1917 it had issued 17,000,000 copies of various publications, besides its own regular fortnightly illustrated papers, about 10,000,000 copies of picture papers in some fourteen Oriental languages, and other pictures at the rate of 2,000 a week.

In addition to all this it gave worldwide circulation to some of the most effective pieces of propaganda ever devised by the patriotic publicist. No wonder Hitler has never concealed his profound, if envious, admiration for it. Still, Dr. Goebbels does his best. And if at times he is a little crude—well, he has a much more difficult case to put across.

Incidentally, the two men who were most responsible for the success of "Wellington House," as the department was generally known, were Lord Tweedsmuir—John Buchan in those days—and the late Charles Masterman. The public has never been told nearly enough about the extent and brilliant success of their work as propagandists. But then people in this country still regard propaganda with distaste as a business full of sinister implications. They can do it, and do it well, when they have to—none better—but they don't like talking about it. They prefer to slip it across very quietly.

Man With Opinion

Talking of publicity and the people who achieve it or perpetrate it, I see that Commander Stephen King-Hall has at last got into Parliament. Not that he is so old, or has been trying for so very long, but simply that he should have been there years ago. There are few men outside Parliament who know as much as he does about international affairs—and very few men inside it either, if it comes to that.

It is possible that King-Hall's reputation as an expert on international conditions and relations has been, not an asset to him as an aspiring politician, but in reality a liability. This is a country where the expert is distrusted, and nowhere more than in politics. Except, of course, during times like these! Then the expert gets his chance. In normal times he is simply regarded as a crank.

Besides, Commander King-Hall is not at all an accommodating sort of person. There is nothing conciliatory about him. If his facts don't fit in with your opinions—well, then, your opinions are due for a rough passage. And he simply bristles with facts. He has spent years mugging them up, until now facts pile up in his mind like iron filings around the business-end of a magnet.

Fellows like that seldom have much charm. He hasn't. But he has courage, shrewdness, genuine knowledge, the ability to see the wood as well as the trees, and tireless energy. He is a good speaker and a good writer. He has also a self-confidence that makes Mussolini look almost diffident.

When he was a youngster in the Navy, he wrote a book on China and the problems of the Far East that caught the eye of Winston Churchill, then First Lord. He sent for King-Hall and offered him a job at the Admiralty—the sort of thing for which young Naval officers would, as a rule, cheerfully give an arm.

King-Hall expressed his gratitude with suitable enthusiasm.

"But it is only fair to tell you," he said, "that I am a Socialist."

Churchill held out his hand. "Goodbye," he said. "I admire your frankness, but we'll talk about that suggestion of mine some other time." There was no other time.

"Bumptious young ass!" you might say. And nine times out of ten you'd be right. This was the tenth. King-Hall knew what he was about. Instead of becoming some sort of "yes-man" at the Admiralty, he has made himself one of the leading writers in the country on international affairs—so important, in fact, that Dr. Goebbels thought it worth while to make him the object of a personal attack. Columns of it! King-Hall, like the shrewd devil he is, promptly bought a page in each of a dozen or so leading newspapers and published it in full. Good business!

Now he is in the House of Commons as Member for Ormskirk in Lancashire. Owing to the political truce, he was elected as National Labor candidate without opposition. It is likely that the Whips will have a hard time keeping him in order. As I said before, he is not an accommodating fellow. He does not believe in whittling down his opinions to fit particular holes. He will probably be a bad Party man, but he is the sort of man they need in Parliament just now.

Just Old Pals

War produces some strange effects. It fills the world with hate and horror, but it also causes unexpected flowers to bloom shyly in the midst of the general desolation. Take, for instance, the new friendship between this country and Italy—or rather, this sudden revival of an old friendship. Who would have expected that battered and withered plant to start putting forth green leaves and blossoms in this amazing way?

Only a few short months ago the Duce never looked in this direction without drawing his august brows together in a portentous frown, and getting a deeper shade of red into the famous stare. If Signor Gayda deigned to write to us—and it must be said that he deigned fairly often—it was to dip his pen in sulphuric acid and remind us that Great Britain was fat, effete, and finished, and the only thing for Englishmen to do was to step aside and let the young and virile nations go to the head of the international procession. If Englishmen didn't step aside—well, there were eight million bayonets to make 'em!

Now all those eight million bayonets seem to be wearing cute little bows of baby ribbon. Even Signor Gayda is almost polite, though now and then he does permit himself a veiled, heavily veiled, threat or two, like an old house-dog that goes on growling a little even though he knows the visitor is really a friend of the family. And when English editors speak of Mussolini, it is to laud to the skies his "heroic efforts in the cause of peace." Pals—that's what we are—just good old pals!

One is reminded of all this by the news that the new Italian Ambassador, Signor Bastianini, has recently inspected a statue of Shakespeare, to be placed in the Ambrosiana Library at Milan. He has been here only a week or so, but already Signor Bastianini has endeared himself to

everybody by his charm and friendliness. In fact, Ambassador Joe Kennedy had better look to his position as the most popular member of the diplomatic set. Signor Bastianini has perhaps a lot of leeway to make up, but he is going very, very strong.

As for the statue of Shakespeare, it is the work of Mr. C. T. Brown, a former student of the British School in Rome, and displays a very youthful and dandified Shakespeare standing in a somewhat lackadaisical attitude, with the manuscript of the Sonnets in his hand. A graceful youth, admittedly, but I hope it won't strengthen Italian diehards in the belief that this country has gone all soft and pretty.

Politically speaking, it might have helped if the sculptor had made the young Bard of Avon look a little more like Tommy Farr. Just think what a German sculptor would have done with him! Probably shown him with "The Merchant of Venice" in his hand, and his foot on Shylock's neck!

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 25, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Case of the Investor Versus the People

BY WILLIAM WESTON

The war, as an emergency capping the socialistic ventures of recent years, increases the problem of public finance in Canada. Will this hasten capitalism to its doom, or will the need for the help of all interests in the community restore it to an honorable place?

That is a vital question to the investor. He has some fears, justified by what has happened during the past twenty years, and by the initial steps towards the financing of the new war. On the other hand there is evidence that the absurd theories of finance which arose during the depression are being thrown out of court.

Whatever comes eventually, and in spite of the new controls being established, the case for recognition of fundamental investor's rights seems to be gaining ground.

WHETHER he seeks redress for past wrongs or continues to answer for his own alleged misdeeds, whether he seeks an injunction against future oppression or remains the accused, the investor is building a case against the people who, through the machinery of the state, have taken action against him.

The investor is merely one of the accidents of the capitalistic "system," for once it is agreed that private enterprise gives the best economic service to humanity, then you must also admit the need for a class of people who will save their money and invest it in the ownership of productive property.

But it is the investor who is conscripted to go to the front line and stand the brunt of the attack against the system. It is his pay, in the form of interest and dividends, that has stood most of the cost. The real managers of the system, who get their rewards in such forms as directors' fees, executive salaries and other items which go into operating expenses, and the public officials who are now seeking to control business and who collect their money from taxation have been comparatively unscathed.

The shareholder is the ultimate holder of the bag, and often the investor who is entitled to interest on a bond or mortgage finds that his claim is ousted by priority of expenses and taxes.

The Clamps Tighten

Now that the expensive socialistic programs which followed the last war are capped with a new war emergency, the investor feels the clamps suddenly tighten. He wonders if there will be anything at all left for him. He is disposed to reconsider his position, and, reviewing the events of the past twenty-five years, to try to picture what status may be accorded to him during and after this new struggle which may be more exhaustive in all of its economic aspects.

The investor had no reason to complain of the treatment accorded to him during the last war. He was encouraged to save and invest, and he was paid at first five per cent, and later five and one-half per cent, on his loans. That was only one phase of the entire lavish scale of financing, which provided high prices for munitions and later for all kinds of commodities, and permitted high rates of pay, allowances and expenses for military forces. This was possible because the war costs were met almost entirely by borrowing.

The Public Attitude

Right after the war, however, a change took place in the public attitude. The high wages had been spent, and the high profits of industry had been distributed or invested, but the war debt remained, and with that fact there arose a gradual resentment against the creditors of the public debt, who were regarded as collecting a legacy of interest which would soon exceed the entire cost of the war.

And so it became good business for the politicians to restore and increase, as soon as conditions permitted, rates of pay in the public service, and to liberalize pensions and other public benefits, while at the same time manipulating interest rates on the debt down to the lowest possible level.

Thus the investor, out of all those who had contributed in one way or another to the prosecution of the last war, found himself the only one who had been beaten down in his compensation. The civil service had reached new high levels in numbers and in pay. War veterans pensions and allowances had steadily grown rather than decreased. And vast new services, such as old age pensions, mother's allowances, and relief, had been inaugurated for the distribution of public funds.

But interest rates on government bonds had been persistently hammered down to about three per

cent—a cut of forty per cent from the war-time levels.

Thus while other public beneficiaries realized a handsome gain in purchasing power, through the decline in commodity prices, the investor found himself a heavy loser. In the case of bank deposits the interest rate cut was fifty per cent. A capital fund of \$100,000, which a generation ago meant real wealth because at five per cent it yielded as much income as several workmen could earn, was reduced in annual income value to no more than a single railroad engineer, or other highly paid worker, could earn.

Investor the Loser

True, the investor was not alone in his plight. His hardships were shared by farmers and other producers of primary materials, who experienced a heavy fall in prices without the compensating benefit of ready cash which the investor enjoyed. But all this time the industrial unions and the public services were protecting and enhancing their positions.

That is the kind of thing that the investor fears, and rightly so. The man who served in the army was discharged and may have landed in a blind alley, but if he did get into any kind of public or organized industrial service, he at least became the object of the kindly concern of the state. Not so the bondholders, who never had the chance of honorable discharge. As a class, in the country as a whole, they have been required to dig up more and more money to lend, but at declining rates of pay.

With this background, the investor is entitled to his fears concerning the present struggle, and the approach to the problem of financing it has been far from assuring to him. He finds the entire financial machinery of the country requisitioned in a deliberate program for conscripting his money at the lowest possible rates.

Capital Conscription

Now it should be clear that investors, and all others in the financial community, are quite willing to pay their share of the costs.

And in the determination of that share, they admit the justice of progressive scales of taxation—that is, taxation which increases the burden on the individual relatively to his ability to pay. For instance, the family with an income of \$5,000 a year can stand taxation of \$1,000 a year more easily than the family with \$2,500 a year can stand taxation of \$500 a year.

But what they do oppose, and undoubtedly will evade if possible, is the idea that invested wealth should bear the cost, to the entire extent of its income and possibly to the extent of some capital impairment as well, before other interests in the community are affected. This idea has not been laid down as a definite policy, but it certainly underlies much of the public discussion and actual legislation of recent years.

Capital is willing to serve, and even to be conscripted, provided that other economic factors are required to serve, or to be conscripted, on comparable terms. And it particularly fears the possibility that it may be dealt with in seeming justice during the term of the war, only to find itself hopelessly imprisoned at the close, and possibly paid off in depreciated money, or in non-interest-bearing bonds, or in some other means amounting to a capital levy.

Hopeful Features

Those are the reasons for the depression which still exists in the minds of investors. Offsetting them, and in spite of the threatening gestures of our governments, there are some hopeful features which possibly have escaped attention. The very need for assistance from all quarters tends to restore the investor to a place of honor in the community, rather than that of a public enemy.

The government certainly will need to borrow money, over and above the



A LONG TIME SINKING

ultimate limits of taxation, and to do this it will pay interest rather than force a collapse in the entire financial structure through attempting to force loans without interest. And, however much it may try to manipulate the market, the interest rate must be exposed to some degree of competition with the earnings of industrial enterprises, which latter in turn must be reasonably attractive if our volume of production is to measure up to war requirements.

Short of communism or complete state socialism, there is no escape from the fundamental influences of private enterprise, and therefore there is no escape from fluctuations in the earnings of capital.

The present rates of from three to three and one-half per cent on Dominion government bonds are not justifiable in view of these conditions, and any attempt at new financing on such terms would have to be viewed

as imperilling the entire program of the government. The project of damming up the Canadian capital market, through the host of regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, is a particularly risky phase of this experiment. The spreads between security prices in Canada and the United States have widened too far. The New York market is taking a sane and reasonable view of the risks and possibilities of the Canadian field, and of the kind of interest rates that it should yield.

Another illustration of the way in which financial mirages tend to fade out of popularity when a real job comes to hand, is found in the definite rejection, by the states of California and Ohio, of "ham-and-egg" schemes for the free distribution of public money. And that is in the United States, which is not in the war at all, but which merely has

(Continued on Page 15)

Canadian Farmer and Food Production

BY C. H. HODGE

In this article the editor of "Farmer's Magazine" points out that the Canadian farmer is in a position today to supply far greater quantities of concentrated food products to Great Britain than at the opening of the previous war. He has the raw materials and the breeding stock. Also, at present, he has the necessary labor. But what if this labor is drawn away by the army or by high wages in munition plants?

Give the farmer prices that will enable him to retain the skilled labor and purchase the machinery and equipment necessary to replace in some measure the unskilled, and there need be no fear of a serious food shortage.

WAR and famine have been closely associated in the human mind for centuries. Food production demands so much of human energy that drawing away any large proportion of the young and strong from the land for the prosecution of a war has always led to scarcity and high prices of food and eventually, if of long duration, to the adoption of food rationing.

Memories of the rationing of the previous war, and of the high prices then prevailing, were the primary causes of the hoarding and speculation in food commodities that took place immediately on the outbreak of the present one. Every one expected food prices to rise, and they did, although as large supplies were available as in previous years. When this fact was realized by speculators, and food hoarders were threatened with severe penalties, prices dropped back again but not to their former level.

Actually, however, prices for most food products in this country are still below the levels of 1937 and the reason is the substantial crops harvested in the past two years in comparison with those of 1936 and 1937.

Price Trend Upward

What then is likely to be the trend of food prices in Canada in the coming months? It is likely the trend will be definitely upward, but slowly. Food production in the modern world is not just a matter of gathering in the harvest. It is a year-round process.

Bread is no longer the major article of diet produced on farms. Milk, butter, cheese, eggs, meats are farm factory products, produced day by day throughout the year, and not on any eight-hour day or 40-hour week basis either.

The animals that produce these products are the factories—their raw materials the crops the farmer grows and stores in summer for winter use. These factories operate on a 24-hour daily schedule. They must have their raw material supplied at constant regular intervals each and every day or production falls off. When these raw materials are processed into so perishable a food product as milk, it must be drawn regularly and frequently and quickly consumed or converted into the less perishable forms of butter, cheese and canned milk products.

Skilled Workers Needed

These animal factories are nervous living organisms. They are more subject to breakdown from disease, injury or ignorant mishandling than the most delicate machines. It takes years of careful training to develop men capable of so managing them as to obtain their maximum production. Draft these skilled operators for the army or draw them away by high wages in munition plants, as was done in the previous world war and as is being done in many European countries today, and you have an immediate reduction in the animal factory output. Replacing such men with unskilled labor, however willing, is equivalent to setting bricklayers and lawyers to building aeroplanes. They may learn in time, but production suffers seriously in the interval.

There can be little doubt that if these skilled handlers of our food-producing animals are drained from the land, either in Canada or in Europe, as they were in the last war, food shortages will develop and prices will rise.

Fear of this shortage has already led to severe food rationing in Germany and to its adoption in moderate forms in the United Kingdom and France.

No Shortage Here

For the immediate future there need be no fear of a shortage in Canada. Canadian farmers now have abundant stores of raw materials in the form of grains and other types of animal fodder in their barns. They have better than average numbers of producing animals and poultry on hand to convert this feed into meat, milk and eggs.

These are the products, however, most needed in Europe and best suited for export under limited shipping facilities and high insurance rates. It is inevitable, therefore, that they will increase in price here. But this increase is the best guarantee that the farm community will exert every effort to extend their production. Higher prices place farmers in a position to maintain their equipment and machinery and pay their skilled employees wages that may prevent their desertion to urban industry.

Emphasis is placed on the effect of a skilled labor supply on the production of animal products because of their importance under wartime conditions. They are highly concentrated forms of food, rich in the energy-producing fats and proteins, and therefore the most valuable of the food imports required by Great Britain and France.

Canada Well Situated

Canada is ideally situated to produce these products in abundance. She has large areas of land suited to the growing of fodder crops for animals. This year's production of such crops is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at:

Oats 373,058,000 bushels
Barley 99,209,000 bushels
Rye 10,549,000 bushels
Hay 15,139,000 tons
Fodder Corn 4,412,000 tons
Turnips and mangelwurzels 1,908,000 tons

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

U.S. Democracy in War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THOUGH popular sentiment in the United States very evidently strongly favors the Allied cause, there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to feel that the economic regimentation undertaken by Britain, France and Canada for the furtherance of their war aims has lowered their standing as democracies and made them somewhat less entitled to the sympathy of good American democrats. The Allied powers are now frequently referred to as the "so-called democracies." It is true that circumstances have driven them to adopt measures which, they will



frankly admit, do not accord with democratic principles and ideals, but—in British countries at least—regard for those ideals and determination to cling to them are probably enhanced

rather than lessened thereby.

The press and people of the United States ought to realize that if their country enters the war, they will almost certainly find that their liberty of action is similarly restricted. In fact, a reading of the U.S. Industrial Mobilization Plan, Revision of 1939, recently made public in Washington by Senator McCarran, suggests that wartime economic regimentation might be carried to considerably greater lengths in the United States than it has been, as yet, in Canada.

Justification for far-reaching regimentation is given in the introduction to the Plan. Today, it says, "war is no longer simply a struggle between armed forces in the field—it is a struggle in which each side strives to bring to bear against the enemy the co-ordinated power of every individual and every material resource at its command. The conflict extends from the soldier in the front line to the citizen in the remotest hamlet in the rear."

So We Come to This

From that the Plan goes on to state that "The surrender of all individual rights in wartime is undesirable, if it can be avoided, but the assumption of additional individual responsibilities will be essential." Pause, reader, and consider the implications of that statement. Surrender of all individual rights is undesirable, if it can be avoided. The suggestion, plainly, is that it may be deemed unavoidable. Perhaps from the day the United States enters the war. And that's going a great deal further than we have in Canada.

And listen to this: "Reduction of the activities of non-essential industries or partial conversion to more useful purposes may be considered necessary in order to divert their effort into the most essential channels." This refers to what the Plan calls "priori-

ties," which it explains as "the means whereby precedence is established in the procurement program after considering all urgent and essential needs of the nation." In other words, guns before butter—an eminently reasonable as well as necessary provision in any totalitarian war program. Valuable pointers could no doubt be obtained from Germany.

In case of shortages of materials essential to the needs of the armed forces or the civilian population, the Plan provides for action to "stimulate production, encourage conservation and the use of substitutes, especially by less essential industries." And there is to be no getting out of using the substitutes, for the Plan adds: "Priorities in accordance with basic policies established for finished products will be mandatory for the control of the distribution of commodities."

Read and Weep

And note this. Says the Plan: "Allocations (a form of priorities) assign the productive capacity of individual plants, or parts thereof, to specific agencies in cases where serious procurement difficulties are anticipated or develop." In other words, if the government finds it is having trouble in obtaining certain supplies, or if it thinks it is going to have such trouble in future, it will place individual privately-owned factories or parts of them under the control of government agencies. The Plan puts it still more forcefully and plainly in its discussion of the "facilities division" of the proposed "War Resources Administration": "The primary means of application of basic priorities within this division," it states, "should be the allocations of (production) facilities to procurement agencies rather than the assignment of war orders to facilities." Read it and weep, manufacturers. The Nazis can't better that.

The Plan is not so brutally frank in regard to labor, but its intentions can be discerned. It says that after industries have been classified according to essentiality, "labor requirements should then be determined for each of these classes, with primary attention directed toward furnishing adequate supplies of labor for the more important industries, thus keeping the job and the worker together as far as circumstances permit." This may not be conscription of labor, but it could be.

This Plan, it should be noted, has not been officially adopted and may not be used, should the United States become involved in war. But it has been developed over a period of years and the latest revision has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

New Method Laundry Co. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum on the preferred shares of the Company has been declared payable on Friday, December 1st, 1939, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Friday, November 24th, 1939.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN P. SHEEDY,
Secretary.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and may we say it—urbane.
The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,

the Canadian Illustrated Weekly.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

SHENANGO, GOLDEN GATE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In the financial columns of a paper whose advice I would not care to follow unless confirmed by you, there have appeared for several months recommendations to buy Shenango and Golden Gate. I should be pleased to know if these stocks have any reasonably speculative value or not.

—G. R. P., Bonnington, B.C.

Shenango Gold Mines, is, in my opinion, quite speculative with the outlook somewhat uncertain. Extensive exploration has been done and some underground development, but it is impossible as yet from the information available to determine its mine-making chances.

Golden Gate Mining Company, which is located in a heretofore untested section of the Kirkland Lake area, offers more attraction, although earnings to date have not been large. Total production since milling commenced in May 1938 to September 30 was close to \$364,000. Of this approximately 25 per cent would be operating profit which has been expended on development and exploration. The operation is an interesting one and results of recent exploration have been encouraging. The picture would improve considerably if underground exploration should locate a more important orebody.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me have your opinion of Aluminium Limited common stock as a buy. Also I would like to have an estimate of the company's earnings. Will the company have any difficulty obtaining supplies and how will the demand for its products be affected by the war?

—D. G. J., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the common stock of Aluminium Limited is an attractive buy possessing better-than-average speculative possibilities.

Earnings for 1939 are estimated at about \$15 per common share and if costs do not rise too steeply, should hold at about those levels for 1940. Since bauxite for the Canadian plant is obtained in the Western Hemisphere, no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining ample supplies. The demand for aluminum and fabricated aluminum products should be stimulated by the war and the big field will be in airplane construction; the increased British and Canadian demand should more than offset the loss of some of the export markets of Aluminium Limited and its European subsidiaries.

LAGUERRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me if those mining companies are going to work the Raven River Gold Mines? I own two town lots in a very central location and if this property is going to work it would be a help to me.

—G. N. L., Elk Lake, Ont.

I understand the newly-formed Laguerre Gold Mines has already commenced a diamond drilling campaign on the Knutson claim, which is surrounded by the property of Raven River Gold Mines. In addition to the Knutson claim No. L-1053, and the Raven River property, the new company has acquired the mining rights on two claims from Proprietary Mines. Plans call for a program of development to be financed by several of the Dominion's most active mining companies.

The Raven River property is considered to have possibilities and is equipped with a 75-ton mill. The drilling on the Knutson ground is to test at depth the promising discovery made during the summer.



EDWARD P. TAYLOR, president, Canadian Breweries Limited, and a director of numerous other companies, who has been elected a director of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

RAHN LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should like to have your opinion of Rahn Lake Mines Corporation, which I understand is now commencing operations.

—B. W. D., Georgetown, Ont.

The outlook for Rahn Lake Mines Corp. appears interesting. The mill is in operation and shipments should be under way shortly. It now remains to be determined just how much of the higher grade material can be produced and the cost of recovering it, but the management anticipates a profitable operation from the outset. The ore is being crushed at the mine and trucked to the mill, located at the rail at Elk Lake. The mill has a capacity of 200 tons daily although it will not yet be operated up to capacity. Rahn Lake, which will be the first producer of asbestos on Ontario, is assured of a good market. Orders are already on hand from United States users, to whom specimens of the fibre were submitted, and demands are also expected to be increased by the war.

HIRAM WALKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts be affected by the war, and if so, in what way, and to what extent? I understand that the company owns some of the stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol. How much? Also, I believe that it has investments in Scottish breweries. How will these be affected by war conditions?

—B. N. M., Winnipeg, Man.

Rising taxes which have been levied since war was declared, plus higher costs of raw materials will certainly narrow the profit margins of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. In addition, there is some prospect of sales impairment in Canada and Great Britain as a result of the war. So that earnings in the current fiscal year will probably show a decline from the \$6.58 per share shown for the period ended August 31, 1939. However, I don't think the \$4-per-share dividend on the common is in any danger and the stock has attraction on an income basis.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts owns 48 per cent of the voting stock and 23 per cent of the Class B stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol; the company also has large investments in Scottish distillers. The latter, of course, will be particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of the war, but the United States business—which now overshadows the Canadian—should permit maintenance of fair profits.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Steel of Canada stock and would like you to review the company's position for me. Do you think the company's earnings will continue high or do you think that taxes, etc., will cut into them? How much remains to be paid in equalizing dividends and when can one expect the next payment?

—S. L. N., Hamilton, Ont.

As you probably know, Steel of Canada possesses about one-third of Canada's ingot-making capacity and is fully integrated from raw materials—obtained from American affiliates—to finished products. Even so, the demand for iron and steel created by the war is likely to tax the company's production for some time ahead.

Late year earnings should be materially improved, for the company is operating at close to maximum and prices are much steadier; earnings for the full year should show a satisfactory improvement over the \$4.24 shown on the common stock in 1938. Even though higher income taxes, added to the emergency surtax, will handicap the company to a certain extent, earnings probably will continue to show improvement. The \$1.75 dividend is safe and in all probability another equalizing dividend will be forthcoming in January; there remains to be paid \$4 an ordinary share in equalizing dividends.

EASY WASHING MACHINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some of the preferred stock of Easy Washing Machine and would like to know how the company is doing this year in comparison to last. What is the amount still in arrears on the preferred?

—P. V. P., Halifax, N.S.

For the year ending December 31, 1939, the earnings of Easy Washing Machine Company, Limited, are expected to show a satisfactory increase over those of last year, when earnings on the preferred amounted to \$2.79 per preferred and, after allowing for a full year's dividend on the senior issue, to 43 cents per share on the common.

During the first 6 months of the current year, profits were approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1938, but business has improved substantially since then with sales in the last 2 months registering gains of around 40 per cent. Export trade, which was suspended on the outbreak of war, has been running at about the same levels as last year. Giving effect to the payment of 17 1/2 cents per share on November 15, 1939, dividend arrears on the preferred will amount to 87 1/2 cents per share.

PRICE BROTHERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am thinking of buying some Price Brothers common stock and would like to hear what you have to say about it. Do you think there are any prospects for a market rise?

—J. K. K., Quebec, Que.

I think that the common stock of Price Brothers & Company has considerable speculative appeal at present prices. The company is a well-integrated producer and should benefit materially from the renewed activity in American business, and increased production ratios plus firmer prices should help profits.

One of the important newspaper producers, Price Brothers is sharing fully in the increasing demand for Canadian newspaper, shipments of which showed a 14.6 per cent increase in the first 9 months of 1939. Earnings in the current fiscal year should approximate the 28 cents shown on the common stock in the 1938-1939

(Continued on Next Page)

TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The market's long-term or year-to-year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. The short-term or month-to-month trend is in question, pending outcome of current testing movement. See comment below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. New York Stock Market prices continue in the broad trading zone that commenced in mid-September. This area follows the sharp war advance and represents a consolidation period during which the general list is studied for an attempt at further primary upmovement. During the course of the consolidation period the market has swung alternately between the upper and lower limits of the trading range. Failure to penetrate upper limits on October 25 presaged a test of lower limits, which test is now being witnessed.

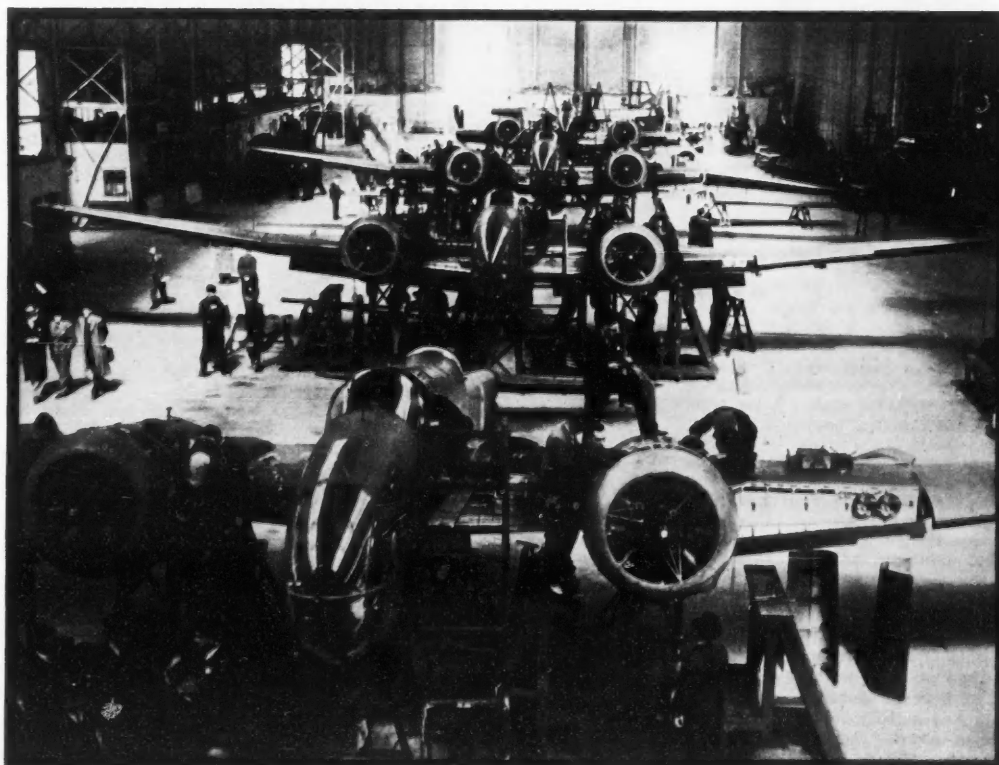
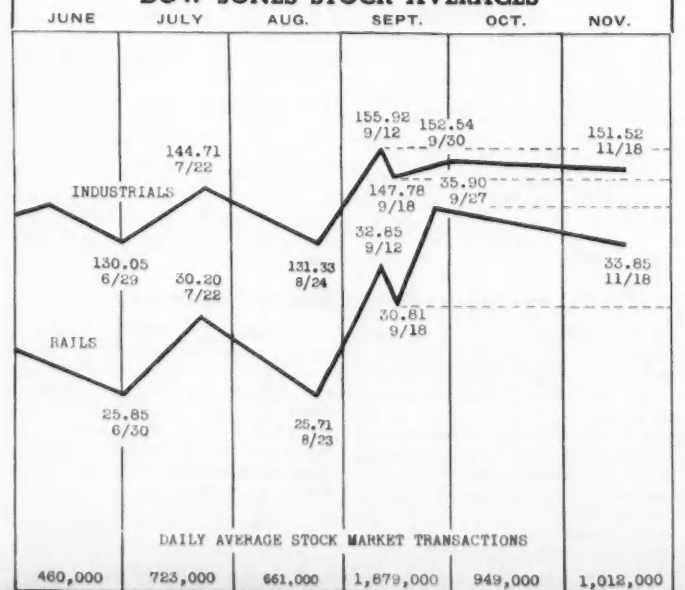
In due course the two averages will break out of this extended line, either upside or downside. A decisive upside penetration, as would be indicated by closes in both the rail and the industrial averages at or above 36.91 and 156.93, respectively, would reconfirm the secondary upward movement and would suggest, because of the length of the trading range, materially higher prices. Decisive downside penetration of the line, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 29.80 and 146.77, would signal a reversal in the secondary trend, suggesting a correction, or customary 3% to 5% cancellation, of the April-to-September advance.

Barring some adverse development of an extremely important nature—and we do not currently see evidences of any such development—we doubt downside breaking of the nine-week trading range by both averages. Current economic conditions, and the outlook for the next two to three months, would seem more in favor of sustaining the secondary upward trend that has been running since April 8.

Until the trading range is broken upside, however, we must recognize the possibility of the industrial average breaking its September 18 support point. A dip by such average into the 146/140 zone would represent a technical cancellation, by this broader of the two averages, of the war advance and could create the background of pessimism, such as was witnessed in late June and late August, out of which a sharp rise (underlying conditions being favorable) frequently results.

Whether further decline in one or both averages is shortly to be witnessed, or whether last week's testing by the industrial average of its September 18 support point is to prove the final burst of weakness, is an open question. Looking to the broader, or primary, movement, however, we do not see the occasion, at this point, for the development of a sustained period of recession in stock prices, but, to the contrary, regard current unsettlement as preliminary to eventual resumption of the upward primary trend.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



A "HAMPDEN" BOMBER is assembled at the Handley Page, Limited, works at Radlett, Eng., under the watchful eye of the Parliamentary Air Committee which was on an inspection tour of the plant at the time.

Dividend Notices IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

DIVIDEND

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five cents (25¢) per share and a special dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½¢) per share, both in Canadian currency, have been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1939, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of Coupons No. 52 to any Branch of:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, in Canada. The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of November, 1939, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on or before the 30th day of November, 1939.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1939, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Dominion of Canada imposes a tax of 5% deductible at the source on all non-residents of Canada in respect of dividends received by such non-residents from Canadian sources. This tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers, when paying the dividend on presentation of coupons belonging to non-resident shareholders, will deduct the tax on presentation of the coupons. Ownership certificates must be presented with all dividend coupons issued by residents of Canada and presented for payment.

A credit for the 5% Canadian tax so withheld is allowable to shareholders resident in the United States against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax Return. To enable such credit to be claimed, the United States Tax Authorities require the receipt or certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax for such payment. To obtain such receipt the United States shareholder must submit, at the time of cashing his dividend coupon, an ownership certificate on Canadian form No. 601, Form No. 601, if not available at local United States Banks, can be secured on request from the Company's office or at any branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada.

By Order of the Board.
F. E. HOLBROOK,
Secretary.
36 Church Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 75¢ per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1939, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 52 to:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Street Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1939, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1939.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st day of November to the 1st day of December, 1939, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 5% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax Return. In order to claim such credit, the United States Tax Authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States Banks they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under regulation No. 11 of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada non-resident shareholders are advised that the amount of the current dividend can be converted into U.S. or other foreign currency without obtaining a permit from the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By order of the Board.
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
14th November, 1939.

Canada's Royal Family of Hotels

Notice of All Interest Payments

Interest on all outstanding FIRST MORTGAGES having been provided for, on presentation and surrender of coupons due December 1st, 1939.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL (WINDSOR) LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Debentures.

THE GENERAL BROCK HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Bonds.

CANADA'S ROYAL FAMILY OF HOTELS

VERNON G. CARDY,
President.

Hamilton, Ont., November 18th, 1939.

Canada Cement Company LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Preference stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th day of December next to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1939.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 15, 1939.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B. C. LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Ten Cents (10¢) per share (being at the rate of 40¢ per annum) on the paid up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1939, payable on the 2nd of January, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th of November, 1939.

By Order of the Board.
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Vancouver, B.C.,
November 16th, 1939.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Seventy-Five Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1939.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
November 15th, 1939.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

year: a considerable improvement over the deficit of 62 cents per share recorded in the year ended March 31, 1939. Dividends on the common, however, are restricted by preferred stock arrears which amounted to \$412½ per share as of October 31, 1939.

BONANZA UNITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have an opportunity to buy a block of stock in the Bonanza United, Limited. Before doing so I should like to know the stock's present value.

—J. A. E., Rochester, N.Y.

I have been unable to ascertain if the shares of Bonanza United Mines have any value at present. No dividends have been paid. The company owns a gold prospect located at Wabigoon Lake, Kenora district, but no activity has been reported for some years. When formed in 1925, the assets of Contact Bay Mines and Redeemer Mining & Milling Co. were acquired. Several shafts were sunk and some underground work done by the former operators. The property has been under option to other interests, but the fact that all were dropped indicates a lack of commercial possibilities. The head office of the company is c/o M. A. Carton, 1201 First National Bank Bldg., Utica, N.Y.

LA REINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me some information about La Reine Gold Mines as a molybdenum producer.

—F. T. L., Brantford, Ont.

La Reine Gold Mines, which is proposing to change its name to La Reine Molybdenite Corporation, is sinking an incline shaft to test the molybdenite possibilities of a vein which gave some gold values in surface sampling along a length of 125 feet. Gold as well as molybdenite values were indicated in previous work, but I understand the results of diamond drilling on various vein exposures was inconclusive. A shaft was sunk 100 feet and some lateral work done, but the downward extension of the vein was not intersected.

It remains for underground development to indicate if the property has commercial possibilities, and to be profitable a molybdenite operation must be able to supply a regular tonnage of a high grade of concentrate over fairly long periods.

BERESFORD LAKE

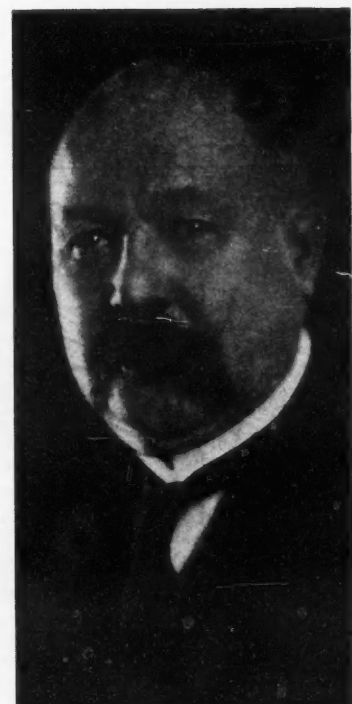
Editor, Gold & Dross:

If you can give me any information about Beresford Lake Mines I would appreciate it very much. I would like to know the prospects for an increase in price of the shares.

—F. F. C., Manotick, Ont.

Just what Beresford Lake Mines' shares will do marketwise is something I cannot tell you. The picture at the mine has improved and price appreciation depends largely on results of the present underground program to explore the downward extension of the new showing indicated on surface and by diamond drilling.

The diamond drilling indicates possibilities for developing a tonnage of moderate grade ore, some 150,000 tons being estimated to a depth of 250 feet. Seven drill holes all cut vein material, two of the holes showing visible gold, while values were low in the rest. Officials consider drill results as satisfactory and similar to those secured in the original orebody, which gave a profitable grade in mining. Diamond drilling is continuing to further enlarge the ore indications.



A. E. PHIPPS, president, Imperial Bank of Canada, who, in presenting that institution's annual report, expressed himself as being optimistic about the future of Canada. Said he: "... at the end of the War, after the first depressing effects on industry are over I would look for a rapid and permanent development of our natural resources and trade ... and with these resources backed by a strong, virile, well-educated and intelligent population such as Canada possesses the future cannot but be one of promise and progress."

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

CANADIAN WESTERN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding 20 shares of Canadian Western Natural Gas 6 per cent preferred stock as a security. Am I correct in classifying it as such? I would like to get your opinion.

—H. S. T., Vancouver, B.C.

I think you can continue to regard the 6 per cent preferred stock of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light Heat & Power Company as an investment.

This company produces and distributes natural gas for heating and industrial purposes to a population which numbers 106,000; its consumers

numbered 23,792 at December 31, 1938. The company owns 25 producing wells located chiefly in Barnwell, Brooks, Bow Island and Foremost gas fields, 310.3 miles of trunk lines, 299.3 miles of distributing lines, and 21.3 miles of field lines.

The entire stock of Calgary Gas Company is owned by Canadian Western and the company has entered into an agreement to purchase quantities of gas from the Royaltite Company which operates wells in Turner Valley. Canadian Western has an impressive earnings record over a period of years and has always covered preferred dividends by a handsome margin. The financial position is sound.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

B.C. Power Corporation

THE growing burden of taxation is strongly emphasized in the annual report of British Columbia Power Corporation, one of the most important concerns of its kind in Canada, with power generating plants on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, street car transportation systems in Victoria, Vancouver, North Vancouver, three interurban lines linking Vancouver and New Westminster, and a 60-mile line running from the latter city to Chilliwack through the Fraser Valley, bus routes, electric light systems, gas plants, and retail stores dealing in heating and electrical equipment.

According to President W. G. Murrin, B.C. Power and its subsidiaries pay more in taxes than all the municipal- and government-owned electric railways and electric power undertakings in Canada combined. During the current year the amount absorbed by taxes amounted to 11.3 per cent. This is an increase of \$43,250 over the 1938 contribution.

Governments' Share

Mr. Murrin points out that the various governmental taxing authorities, federal, provincial and municipal, receive a greater share of the net revenue of the company's business than do the bondholders and preferred stockholders who were responsible for the financial structure which built up the concern to its present high state of efficiency.

The total taxes for the year amounted to \$2,298,790, of which \$550,000 went for sales, gasoline, water rentals, and other more or less incidental levies.

Although the gross revenue of B.C. Power for the year ending June 30 showed considerable improvement over the previous twelve months, because of increased demands for power, electric light, and gas, the total income available for dividends and interest was slightly less. The improvement was more than absorbed by higher cost of operation, increased provision for depreciation, greater maintenance expenditures, and taxes. The gross revenue for 1939 was \$15,441,242, an increase of \$447,998 over the 1938 revenue of \$14,993,244.

Electric railway passenger traffic has shown a slight increase, from 71,528,921 in 1938 to 71,541,392, but tram and bus mileage was greater by 330,000 miles, a condition responsible for some of the additional operating costs.

Freight Traffic Down

Freight traffic showed an appreciable decline, due in large measure to the steadily increasing number of small concerns with from one to six trucks which have been skimming the cream of the business on some of the formerly profitable routes served by the street railway system. Prospects for the future of this department can not be said to be particularly rosy.

Improvements in, and extensions of, power and light facilities were responsible for capital expenditures amounting to \$621,400, this adding over 4000 consumers to those already on the books. Kilowatt hours of energy totalled 451,614,682 in 1939, as compared to 428,635,502 the previous year. Charges are made on a decreasing scale, the highest rate on the mainland being six cents per K.W.H. in the municipality of Kent, where consumption is low and service costs rather high. In Vancouver the rate starts at four cents per K.W.H. and drops to one cent when the consumption increases to a set minimum. Actually the average house pays the four-cent rate. Commercial lighting rates vary from six to two cents per kilowatt hour.

The B.C. Power Company confesses that it is finding it increasingly difficult to compete with other fuels in heating systems. Oil has long been the chief rival of gas, but of recent years sawdust burners have attained tremendous popularity and practically every house now built is equipped with sawdust facilities. Older houses still find it difficult to allot space to the bulky fuel in basements never designed for such storage,

and gas is still favored in many places which have no room at all to spare. About 2,500 gas water heaters were installed in the twelve-month period, nearly all of these under the rental plan of not much-down and fifty cents a month thereafter. But for a deliberate drive for credit customers extending over many months, the gas water heater and gas furnace department would have had a lean time.

The company, however, still shows faith in the future of gas. The sum of \$119,000 has been spent in improving the main plant and in various additions to services generally. All told, the expenses of operation and maintenance show an increase of \$343,000 over the previous year, and an additional \$58,165 has been set aside for depreciation and renewals.

Capital Outlays

Capital outlays amounting to \$1,850,000 were required to take care of plant additions and extension of facilities. The largest single item in this connection was \$621,400, required for power and light service extensions, and improvement of electric service facilities.

The installation of a second 47,000 horse-power unit at the Ruskin power house called for an expenditure of \$363,900, and \$362,500 had to be found for additional buses, street cars, and other rolling stock. Further heavy expenditures for similar equipment will have to be made in the not-distant future, for though service is adequate most of the time, the overcrowding at rush hours nullifies much of the public goodwill the company tries so hard to foster.

The matter of street car fares in Vancouver will have to be settled before long. The old agreement between the B.C. Electric Railway Company (a B.C. Power Corporation subsidiary) and the city has expired, and both sides are marshalling facts and arguments which will eventually be aired at great length before a commission of some sort.

Tickets now sell at four for a quarter, good at all hours, and "slacks" at nine for fifty cents, good only during non-rush hours. There are cheaper rates for school children, commuters, and frequent patrons, these latter having a weekly pass for \$1.25. A demand is to be made that the pass price be cut to one dollar, which will probably be countered by the company's suggestion that it be abolished altogether as unprofitable.

For regular fares, the city is almost sure to suggest a straight five-cent ticket, with the company bringing evidence forward that a seven-cent fare is essential if the interests of all concerned are to be adequately safeguarded. There will be talk of financial inflation and watered stock, and President Murrin will probably repeat his offer to sell the B. C. Electric Railway Company to the corporation at a fair valuation, but there is not the remotest chance of his offer being accepted.

In the end the company's taxes will probably be slightly shaded and some trifling concessions will be made in return, but four tickets for a quarter are almost sure to be the rule for the next five years or so.

Financial Position

British Columbia Power Corporation has a traditionally strong financial position and has adopted a liberal dividend attitude towards its Class "A" stock on which the full \$2-per-share rate was restored in 1937. In the twelve months ended June 30, 1939, net was equal to \$2.05 per Class "A" share, as compared with earnings of \$2.04 per "A" share in the previous twelve months. Because rising costs will reduce profits margins and because the task of jacking up rates is a difficult one, earnings during war time are more than likely to suffer, and a reduction in the dividend rate is not improbable if the war proves to be prolonged. Over the long term, the "A" stock should prove a satisfactory hold for the patient investor; the marginal Class "B" stock has little to recommend it.

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Toronto Limited Winnipeg
Montreal Ottawa Vancouver
London, Eng. Hamilton London, Ont.



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THE OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED

Head Office for Canada—Montreal

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THE FRONT PAGE

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gaiety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude.—The Publishers
SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

IMPERIAL BANK

Imperial Bank of Canada reports profits of \$966,259 for the year ended October 31, compared with \$961,343 in the previous period. Gross assets at \$187,959,829 are up more than \$20,000,000 in the year, and higher than ever before in the history of the bank. The increased deposits are reflected in a growth in both security holdings and current loans.

Dominion and provincial taxes totalling \$325,883, along with contributions to staff pension and guarantee funds of \$99,689, compare with \$316,156 and \$90,536, respectively in the previous year. From the profit of \$966,259 are deducted dividends totalling \$700,000, the same as formerly; \$100,000 written off bank premises and \$150,000 provision for contingencies, both the same as in the previous year. Thus the balance carried to

surplus is \$16,259, compared with \$11,343 formerly, and the surplus forward now is \$665,634.

Cash or its equivalent, in the form of deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada and notes of other banks, total \$15,081,493, not materially different from a year ago when this item stood at \$15,414,471. Dominion and provincial bonds due in two years or less now total \$26,128,055, an increase from \$16,048,031. Dominion and provincial bonds due in more than two years have been increased a like amount, to \$43,848,583 from \$33,458,273. Municipal securities also are higher, at \$6,196,599, compared with \$5,071,148. Total investment holdings are \$76,209,100, compared with \$54,627,101 a year ago.

The ratio of quick assets to total public liabilities is approximately 67%.

BANK OF COMMERCE

Marked progress was made by The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the twelve months ending October 31. The annual financial statement of this institution records total assets of \$745,651,000, more than \$80,000,000 higher than those in the preceding year's statement. Total deposits of \$662,708,000 were the largest in the Bank's history.

Cash and cash items held by the Bank increased by \$8,770,000 to \$125,829,000, the latter figure representing 18 per cent of all liabilities to the public. Several changes are noted in the various cash accounts. Balances carried with other banks outside Canada show an increase of \$10,413,000 (this amount was largely with American banks). Deposits with the Bank of Canada are less than last year by \$3,714,000 but holdings of Bank of Canada notes show an increase of \$2,074,000. Short-term bonds of the Dominion and Provincial Governments (within two years of maturity) at \$118,905,000, show \$37,982,000 higher than in October 1938. Dominion and Provincial Government

securities of longer term, standing at \$116,190,000, were slightly above those a year previous. Holdings of Canadian municipal issues show little change.

The total quick assets of the Bank amounted to \$451,696,000, more than \$40,000,000 in excess of those in October of last year and equivalent to 65 per cent of liabilities to the public. Total current loans and discounts in Canada are \$201,774,000. The Bank's part in financing the current season's unusually heavy crops and a larger volume of other commercial business accounts for the increase of \$38,266,000 in these loans in Canada.

Profits for the year were \$3,926,527. Dominion and Provincial Government taxes required \$988,422 of the profits. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and amounting to \$2,400,000 were paid, \$256,385 transferred to the Bank's Pension Fund operated for the benefit of the staff and \$250,000 written off premises. A balance of \$782,801 was carried forward in Profit and Loss Account.

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Cover Under Standard Automobile Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Originally, the insurance of automobiles was a mere matter of business, being designed solely for the protection of the car owner or operator, but today it is regarded as an important social instrument for the protection not only of policyholders but of the general public as well.

In the case of a motor vehicle liability policy, the innocent victim of an automobile accident who has a claim against the insured also has a direct right of action against the insurance company issuing the policy, and upon obtaining judgment is entitled to recover up to the amount stated in the policy.

Notwithstanding any defence which the insurance company may have as against the insured, its liability to the innocent third party is absolute. The insured, however, is liable to reimburse the insurance company, upon demand, any amount which but for this provision in the law it would not otherwise have to pay.



J. J. O'GRADY, C.L.U., who has been appointed manager for the Toronto-Yonge and Richmond division of the Confederation Life Association. He was formerly in charge of the Confederation Life group sales division in eastern Canada, with headquarters at Montreal, and has had wide experience in life insurance field work.

AUTOMOBILE insurance is defined in the insurance law as insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof, and against loss of or damage to an automobile.

Under the standard form of automobile insurance policy, in use in all the provinces except Quebec, five coverages are available, which are commonly known as Public Liability, Property Damage, Collision, Fire and Theft. The motorist may select any of the five coverages, but he will not have what the law calls a "motor vehicle liability policy," unless his contract insures him against liability for loss or damage to persons or property.

While all five coverages are needed to ensure adequate protection, insurance against third party liability—that is, the motorist's legal liability for injuries to other people or damage to other people's property—is a prime necessity. As to what "legal liability" means in this connection, it may be defined as "responsibility fixed by law."

Under Section "A" or Third Party Liability section of the standard automobile policy, the insurance company agrees to indemnify the insured, his executors or administrators, and every

other person who with the insured's consent uses the automobile, against the liability imposed by law upon the insured or any such other person for loss or damage arising from the ownership use or operation of the automobile within Canada, Newfoundland or the United States of America, or upon a vessel plying between ports within those countries, and resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person, or damage to property.

In Case of Loss

Further, under this section the insurance company agrees, upon receipt of notice of loss or damage caused to persons or property, to serve any person insured by the policy by such investigation thereof, or by such negotiations with the claimant, or by such settlement of any resulting claims as may be deemed expedient by the insurance company; and to defend in the name and on behalf of any person insured by the policy and at the cost of the insurance company any civil action which at any time may be brought against such person on account of such loss or damage to persons or property; and to pay all costs taxed against any person insured by the policy in any civil action defended by the insurance company and any interest accruing after entry of judgment upon that part of the judgment which is within the limits of the insurance company's liability; and, in case the injury be to a person, to reimburse any person insured by the policy for outlay for such medical aid as may be immediately necessary at the time.

It is to be noted that it is a condition of the insurance granted under this section that every person insured by the policy shall pay or reimburse the insurance company, upon demand, any amount which the insurance company has paid by reason of the provisions of any statute relating to automobile insurance and which the insurance company would not otherwise be liable to pay under the policy.

Rights of Third Parties

This condition relates to the rights of third parties to the insurance money under a motor vehicle liability policy and the absolute liability of the insurance company to such parties. Under the present insurance law, any person having a claim against an insured for which indemnity is provided by a motor vehicle liability policy shall, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the contract, be entitled, upon recovering judgment against the insured, to have the insurance money applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and of any other claims or judgments against the insured covered by the indemnity; and may, on behalf of himself and all persons having such judgments or claims, maintain an action against the insurance company to have the insurance money so applied.

It is also provided that no creditor of the insured shall be entitled to share in the insurance money payable under any such policy in respect of any claim for which indemnity is not provided by the policy. The Dominion Bankruptcy Act, which was amended in 1931 for the purpose, declares that nothing contained in the Bankruptcy Act shall affect the right afforded by provincial statutes to third party victims of motor vehicle accidents to have the proceeds of a motor vehicle liability policy applied in or towards satisfaction of their claims.

Further, it is provided that no assignment, waiver, surrender, cancellation or discharge of the policy, or of any interest therein or of the proceeds thereof, made by the insured after the happenings of the event giving rise to a claim under the policy, and no act or default of the insured before or after such event in violation of the provisions of the Act or of the terms of the contract, and no violation of the Criminal Code or of any law or statute of any province, state or country, by the owner or driver of the automobile, shall prejudice the right of any third party claimant to have the insurance money applied upon his judgment or claim, or be available to the insurance company as a defence to such action.

However, it is not to be overlooked that the absolute liability of the insurance company and the abolition of certain defences ordinarily available to it, extend only to the minimum limits of liability, that is, \$5,000 and \$10,000 for public liability, and \$1,000 for property damage. In regard to

amounts of insurance carried in excess of these minimum limits, the insurance company may avail itself, as against any claimant, of any defence which it is entitled to set up against the insured.

One of the statutory conditions of the automobile policy is that the insured shall not use or drive the automobile whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs to such an extent as to be for the time being incapable of the proper control of the automobile. While the breach of this statutory condition by the insured would not be available as a defence by the insurance company to an action by a third party victim of an accident caused by the negligence of an insured intoxicated driver, the insurance company, after paying the claim of the third party, is entitled to collect from the insured the amount so paid. The law expressly states that the insured shall be liable to pay or reimburse the insurance company, upon demand, any amount which the insurance company has paid by reason of the provisions of this section of the law which it would not otherwise be liable to pay.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a regular subscriber to The SATURDAY NIGHT I would ask you to answer the following question regarding an annuity:

A relation of mine is very anxious to take out an annuity in some insurance company. On inquiring I have discovered that the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, head office in Waterloo, Ont., appears to give the most generous terms on a unit of \$100.00. I should be very much pleased to know how this company compares with larger companies in respect to (1) Security for the holder of the annuity (2) Dividends. Does the term Mutual mean that the holder is liable for the debts as well as the assets of the company in the event of the company becoming insolvent? Would the smaller company be more likely to be adversely affected by war conditions than the larger ones?

—M. A. R., Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Both as to security and policy dividends, the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada is not excelled by any other company doing business in this country, and if your relative took out an annuity contract with that company he or she would have no reason to regret it at any time, either now or in the future. The holder of an annuity or policy contract with the Mutual Life of Canada is not liable beyond the amount of the premium or the consideration for the annuity stipulated in the contract.

Government figures show that the total admitted assets of the Mutual Life of Canada at the end of 1938 were \$178,977,223, while the total liabilities amounted to \$173,204,314, showing a net surplus of \$5,772,909 over policy and annuity reserves, special reserves, provision for profits to policyholders and all liabilities. Its total income in 1938 was \$30,328,148, while its total disbursements amounted to \$20,272,344, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$10,055,804.

When a company has reached the position of the Mutual Life of Canada as regards size and security afforded holders of policy and annuity contracts, it is in as strong a position to meet adverse war conditions as any other company, however large the other company may be.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am considering whether it would be more advantageous to the beneficiary in my insurance policies to have the insurance company, in the event of my death, pay the proceeds thereof in monthly instalments of a non-commutable annuity, or to use the proceeds to purchase a Canadian Government annuity. As my policies are all 10 years or more of age the annuity payable on them by the insurance company would be about equal to the Government annuity which could be purchased with the proceeds at today's rates. However, I am informed that income derived from a Canadian Government annuity is at present exempt from all income tax,

Sun Life of Canada

WORLD WIDE
BENEFITS PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION IN 1865
EXCEED \$1,200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION



For 55 years, through every test, The Portage Mutual has protected its policyholders against the unfortunate financial consequences of Fire and Windstorm. Ample resources, quick settlement of claims, efficiency and courtesy, form the keynote of its outstanding success.

EST. 1884
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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

The FINANCIAL POSITION of a NATION-WIDE BANK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ending 31st October, 1939

Balance brought forward from last year.....	\$ 751,082.51	Dividends at eight per cent. per annum.....	\$2,400,000.00
Net profit after deducting Dominion and Provincial taxes of \$988,422.17 and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	2,938,105.03	Transferred to Pension Fund....	256,385.99
	\$3,689,187.54	Written off Bank Premises.....	250,000.00
		Balance carried forward.....	\$2,906,385.99
			782,801.55
			\$3,689,187.54

STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1939

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers.....	\$105,922,070.19
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	19,906,975.20
Government and other Public Securities.....	275,731,920.01
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	26,106,832.15
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover value to cover).....	23,121,431.94
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government.....	907,000.00
Total Quick Assets (65.06 per cent of Total Liabilities to the Public).....	\$451,696,229.49
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts).....	255,989,768.69
Acceptances and Letters of Credit on Customers' Account*.....	15,607,861.82
Bank Premises.....	14,521,215.78
Other Assets.....	7,835,669.21
Total Assets.....	\$745,650,744.99

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 15,928,954.93
Deposits.....	662,708,426.52
Bills Payable.....	10,401.42
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding* (See above).....	15,607,861.82
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	\$694,255,644.69
Capital Paid Up.....	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	20,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	612,298.75
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account.....	782,801.55
Total Liabilities.....	\$745,650,744.99

S. H. LOGAN, President

A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager

and am wondering whether income from a non-commutable annuity paid by an insurance company is similarly exempt. If you can advise me re this point I would appreciate it.

—J. P. M., Toronto, Ont.

Annuities issued by insurance companies which are like the annuities sold by the Dominion Government are entitled to the \$1,200 a year exemption just the same as Government annuities, so that if you made the proceeds of your insurance policies payable in the form of a non-commutable life annuity payable in monthly instalments, the income up to \$1,200 a year would be exempt from any income tax.

By arranging for payment of policy proceeds in this way you ensure exemption from income tax up to the amount stated. Should you survive the beneficiary, and should the time arrive when protection is no longer required, you could then utilize the cash values of the policies for the purpose of providing an income for yourself or for any other purpose that may best meet your needs at that time.

DURING the month of October there were 6,241 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,395 during September, and 5,008 during October a year ago.

The benefits awarded amounted to \$478,542.11, of which \$395,620.61 was for compensation and \$82,921.50 for medical aid.



Every POLICYHOLDER Saves

As well as the wide protection and personalized service of Northwestern Insurance, all policyholders participate in the savings of the Company. Every day in the year, under the conservative management of this leading mutual Company, effective fire prevention measures help build savings that are distributed to the Company's policyholders.

Under the Northwestern Mutual Plan, every policyholder saves.

Write or phone for the name of the Northwestern Agent in your territory.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Toronto - Hamilton - Ottawa - Halifax - St. John - Quebec City - Montreal
Moncton - Winnipeg - Saskatoon - Edmonton - Calgary - Kelowna
Victoria - Nanaimo - Vancouver

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

THE
WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Co.

— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —
Assets \$2,234,188.78
Surplus 1,057,853.38
Dom. Govt. Deposit 711,560.00

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Britain Striving to Prevent Inflation

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The cost of living is rising in Britain, and the authorities are anxious to prevent the rise from becoming inflationary. So far, apparently, the increase which has taken place since the war began is mainly the result of commercial factors which might operate at any time.

There is, however, plenty of evidence in the money market that the basis of credit is expanding. And a long and costly war would inevitably involve some degree of inflation.

A GENUINE effort is being made to prevent prices in Great Britain from staging an inflationary rise in this war. That country suffered less than most belligerents in and after the last Great War from the prevailing wave of inflation, but it was serious enough to cause inconvenience to most, serious hardship to some and quite unnecessary advantages to a few.

The usual argument against controlling prices does not apply during wartime. It is that prices rise because there is a relative shortage of goods; and rising prices stimulate production of goods, thus correcting the discrepancy.

No government that had the interest of its people at heart could tolerate this crude method of adjustment in wartime. When prices rise a slice is cut off the consuming potential of the ordinary wage—and salary-earning people.

It normally happens—invariably in periods of inflation—that some producing groups increase their profits at a faster rate than consumption goods rise in price. The consuming power of the community is thus transferred from the poorer to the wealthier groups, a development which is obviously against all principles of wartime justice and national unity.

Prices Have Risen

Prices in Great Britain, particularly for foodstuffs, have already risen fairly substantially since the war began. In the early weeks new lists of maximum prices were issued frequently, representing already an appreciable cut in the consuming power of the people.

To counteract this increase a general movement for wage increases

has set in. Railwaymen, coal-miners, textile operatives, engineers, and various other bodies of employees, have already secured wage increases, which in some cases make up for the rise in prices and in others give the workers some share in wartime profits.

On the other hand, in the period of inevitable dislocation in the early stages of the war, large numbers of professional and clerical people, and some manufacturing employees, have had their livelihood seriously reduced, and they have to bear the burden of increased prices equally.

The lines on which the problem is being tackled are simple enough in principle, but not necessarily easy to put into effect. Primary products are in the hands of the Ministry of Supply, so that competitive upward bidding of prices is not possible. On the retail side, while prices are being controlled, the average is in some cases being kept down by the pooling system, whereby an average grade is marketed, at prices which compare favorably with pre-war levels. This method, applied successfully to petrol and margarine, can be used for various standardized products.

On the other hand, there is as yet no proper co-ordination between primary prices and the prices of manufactured goods made from those primary products, and serious disparities will inevitably arise unless the machinery is tightened up.

Commercial Factors

The increase in prices is not due, apparently, so much to inflationary monetary causes as to the ordinary commercial factors which might operate at any time. The substantial cost of war-risk insurance is natural-



THE CHIEF CHAPLAINS in the Canadian Active Service Force. Photographed together at Ottawa on the occasion of taking over their new duties are Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Anderson Welles, Bishop of Caribou, B.C., the principal Protestant chaplain, and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. L. Nelligan, Bishop of Pembroke, Ont., principal Roman Catholic chaplain.

ly passed on to the consumer. The sterling price of any imported goods must naturally be raised to accord with the depreciation of the £; and the rise in freight rates accentuates the upward movement.

There is, however, plenty of evidence in the money market that the basis of credit is expanding. The success of the whole price policy depends on the answer to a question which is at present puzzling many economists, whether the inflationary signs at present observable are merely the result of the earlier problems of war finance, or are part of a policy of gradual monetary expansion.

Inflation is usually unavoidable in a belligerent country when the fates of war are adverse, but it is obviously not necessary in a country with the economic resources of Great Britain.

It would be, of course, an easy way out for a government which shirked the unpopularity of heavy taxation, and was not prepared to borrow very heavily. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, however, shown that he is not afraid of heavy taxes; and already the plans for borrowing are ample for present needs.

The fairly drastic action of trading

companies and individuals will relieve the community of a good deal of its surplus funds, and thereby prevent bidding up of prices for the resources available, in competition with the

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government, which must have first claim on the nation's resources to prosecute the war.

If the borrowing schemes are successful, they will similarly diminish the public's purchasing-power for consumption of goods, by making savings available to the government. Finance of the war by any other means, however, must set in motion that spiral of rising costs and prices which is the fatal characteristic of inflation.

Everything depends ultimately on the development of the war. A long and costly war would inevitably, as last time, involve some degree of inflation. In a controlled form it may be necessary. In that case, prices will eventually have to rise, while the measures against profiteering are made more stringent. No undue hardship need necessarily result, for by that time rationing should have been brought to a degree of high efficiency, and those thrown out of work by the early dislocation of the war should be reabsorbed.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

65th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 31st, 1939

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1939, after providing for	
Dominion and Provincial Taxes.....	\$ 325,884.67
Staff Pension and Guarantee Funds.....	99,689.21
and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made.....	\$ 966,258.53
Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum.....	700,000.00
	\$ 266,258.53
Written off Bank Premises.....	\$100,000.00
Reserved for contingencies.....	150,000.00
	250,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$ 16,258.53
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1938.....	649,375.51
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1939.....	\$ 665,634.04

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 5,307,515.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government.....	\$12,006,061.83
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments.....	10,327,135.83
Deposits by the public not bearing interest.....	39,783,818.36
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	99,453,736.06
	161,570,752.08
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada.....	\$ 1,023,200.24
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	2,864,565.73
	3,887,765.97
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	\$170,766,033.05
Capital Paid Up.....	1,351,836.05
Reserve Fund.....	\$7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	8,000,000.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account.....	176,326.36
	665,634.04
	15,841,960.40
	\$187,959,829.50

ASSETS

Gold held in Canada.....	\$ 746.18
Subsidiary Coin held in Canada.....	316,578.69
Notes of Bank of Canada.....	\$ 5,267,915.00
Deposits with Bank of Canada.....	9,123,025.89
	14,391,540.89
Notes of other Chartered Banks.....	317,400.00
Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian.....	55,227.74
	\$ 15,081,493.50
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation.....	273,843.10
Cheques on other Banks.....	7,265,789.76
Deposits with and balances due by other Chartered Banks in Canada.....	629,759.57
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	3,234,975.57
	\$ 26,485,861.50
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value.....	\$26,128,054.74
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value.....	43,848,582.77
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value.....	6,196,598.73
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	35,863.59
	76,209,099.83
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	\$ 5,200,024.50
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	587,928.43
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	7,393,783.82
	13,181,736.75
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for.....	64,080,745.51
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	250,243.56
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	143,984.64
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	340,867.88
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off.....	5,850,776.60
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra.....	1,351,836.05
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	65,577.18
	\$187,959,829.50

A. E. PHIPPS, President.

H. T. JAFFRAY, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada:— That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1939, and compared it with the books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.P.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Toronto, 14th November, 1939.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THERE is still a fairly strong feeling in oil circles in Calgary that something is going to happen to increase the market for Turner Valley crude. It is suggested that when McCall-Frontenac takes over the operation of Texaco service stations early next year, white products processed from Turner Valley crude will be used instead of white products presently imported from Montana. If such should be the case, it will mean an increase in proration of about 3,000 bbls. a day the year round.

The rumors mentioned recently in this column that aeroplane gasoline might be processed in Calgary refineries is still being discussed.

B. L. Thorne, President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, mentioned it as a possibility in an address at the annual meeting of the Western section of that body in Vancouver a few days ago. Mr. Thorne is an official in the Canadian Pacific Railway's Department of Natural Resources at Calgary, and is possibly in a preferred position to obtain information of such a development. This department holds petroleum rights on large blocks of acreage throughout the Western provinces. The Home Millerville No. 2 well is on C.P.R. acreage and the company receives a 12½% royalty from it. The Standard of B. C. Stevedore well is also drilling on C.P.R. land. This company also has large holdings in the Lloydminster area.

If we are going to have a large increased consumption of aeroplane gasoline as a result of the Empire air training program, it is logical that this fuel should be processed in plants near the source of crude supplies. The question of pipelines to Port Arthur is also being discussed. The report of the technical men should be completed shortly according to W. S. Campbell who is interested in this development. However even if the report is favorable and the money available, I am told that it would require a special act of the legislatures of the four different provinces through which it would run, for permission to build it. This could cause considerable delay.

It would seem to me that the matter of interprovincial pipelines should be taken out of the hands of the provinces and placed under the control of the Dominion Transport Board the same as the Railway. The United States has already set a precedent in this respect in that all interstate pipelines are under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The placing of pipelines under Federal jurisdiction would get away from the possibility of various local groups or politicians in each province

interfering with pipeline development. For instance, if the Manitoba or any other of the provincial governments wished, they could give a group of their friends the exclusive right to build all pipelines in Manitoba. This group would then be in a position to demand a fancy price from any outside legitimate pipeline company which might want to construct one through that particular province.

Parties interested in building interprovincial pipelines will save themselves a lot of trouble if they have them placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Transport Board.

The oil section of the stock market declined last week when the Royalite Oil Company declared its usual semi-annual dividend of fifty cents per share, but passed up the usual bonus of twenty-five cents per share. The reasons for not paying this extra are due to increased capital expenditures such as an increased drilling program, and of course there were increased taxes. Personally I don't think the public have any cause for alarm, and the drop in Royalite stock was not warranted.

The Royal Commission has adjourned to December 4 to allow the various counsels to prepare their arguments. I am told that a United States oil paper recently said that a similar U.S. Commission had heard in three weeks the same evidence that it had taken our commission a year to hear. This is nonsense; in the first place I have been told by various U.S. citizens and executives of the various oil companies appearing as witnesses, that the investigation just completed was the most thorough ever held.

The books of all Canadian major oil companies were examined by government auditors and I am told this is something that has never happened in United States investigations. However, as I have said before in this column, it is to be hoped that the industry will be left alone by all governments, because such investigations, besides putting the companies to great expense, cause great hardship and inconvenience on executives in preparing information and spending in some cases as much as a week at a time on the witness stand. This means real hard work and requires weeks of preparation.

Last week several new well locations were announced in Turner Valley. Among them was the Calmont Northwest No. 1 located in L.S.D. 3, Sec. 18, Twp. 19, Rge. 2, W. of the 5th, about a half mile north of Anglo No. 8 and a half mile south of Davies No. 5. At the annual meeting of Cal-

mont Oils some weeks ago it was disclosed, that the Northwest Company (an Imperial subsidiary) had agreed to drill seven wells on 480 acres owned by the Calmont company. The terms of the agreement were not disclosed to the Calmont shareholders or the public.

The Extension No. 3 well was spudded in last week as also was York No. 3.

Among the other wells that are building derricks or rigging up are Pacific Petroleum No. 4, Royalite 47, Royal Canadian 4, formerly known as Vantage has resumed drilling from 1,706 feet.

There are now three wells drilling in the lime or producing horizon, namely Northwest Hudson's Bay 2, Royalite 43, and Okalta No. 7. The latter will possibly be finished by the time this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you.

On outside structures the most active drilling program is taking place at Lloydminster - Vermilion where four wells are presently being drilled, with a fifth rigging up and expecting to spud in within the next few days. It is being financed by the Thorne-Franco interests who already have three wells drilling in that area. The Franco Vermilion No. 1 is the deepest at approximately 1,520 ft. with an estimated gas flow of a half million cubic feet.

The Highwood Sarcee Blackfoot Well drilling in the same area encountered gas flows at 1,400 odd to 1,700 feet. It expects to complete drilling by this week-end. In this area the producing horizons are usually encountered at from 1,750 to 2,000 feet.

In northeastern Saskatchewan the Franco Colgate interests are drilling several test wells and the first of these is about completed. Previous tests indicated that a gas horizon exists at approximately 207 feet.

As this is written, the Brown Consolidated Jumping Pound Well is still tied up with a fishing job which may be overcome within the next few hours or again it may take some little time. It is one of those things where it is impossible to even hazard a guess. However, it is not considered serious but requires a little patience to overcome.

Grease Creek Petroleum financed jointly by Imperial and Grease Creek Petroleum Company is logging very satisfactorily and it is expected the lime (or producing horizon in Turner Valley wells) will be reached in about another 2,000 feet at 6,500 ft.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 25, 1939

How Ordinary People Are Living In Wartime London

BY MOLLIE McGEE

HOW are we getting along in London? Less than two months ago we could not have believed it possible. Now we live in a fantastic world as a matter of course and take daily innovations in our marching stride without comment. There is little talk and less discussion. During the endless arguments and conversations of crisis weeks we found we were unanimous and it is the feeling of moving en masse and being part of a well organized whole that is carrying us through.

Everyone's life has been changed, we take that for granted. We have new jobs, new lack of jobs, new addresses, families divided, our familiar surroundings have changed completely, our daily lives have joggled out of ruts and we have a completely new outlook. Class distinction has vanished like the helmets of the policemen. Just as their tin millinery seems to bring them down to our level, replacing their aloof dignity with a comforting mateyness, so uniform headgear of other varieties has eliminated high hats.

Canadians who have visited London would be impressed immediately by the changes in the streets.

There is little traffic. Petrol is rationed, buses are scarce, taxis stand in line—fifty per cent of them are now in government service drawing fire fighting apparatus. Except for those in diplomatic circles or in the service, car owners—even with influence—feel it is not quite the thing to use a car merely for convenience. Sables travel in trams.

SANDBAG walls and plank battlements hide familiar windows. At first they were much of a muckness of bulging, gritty khaki and yellow pine boards. The reek of damp burlap permeated restaurants, banks and department stores, overpowered even the perfume in flower shops and incense in churches.

Now sandbags have gone gay. The more prosaic wear white borders and corners as a safeguard against barked shins and bruised elbows in blackouts; and as for the brighter aspects, one firm has purple sandbags outside its front door, another has painted them in multicolors so the general effect is that of a patchwork quilt or an upside-down brilliant checkerboard. Orange with green is also a favorite scheme.

Outside more aristocratic buildings, sandbags have been boxed in wood or encased in colored canvas in much the same fashion as English sofas are covered in chintz. This neat and tidy arrangement provides handy seats for long waits between buses. By next spring—should the war last that long—there will in all probability be rows of geraniums (red) daisies (white) and lobelias (blue) growing out of the burlap piles. Now occasionally one sees oddments of grass appearing, for all the sand in sandbags did not come from the sad sea shore; there has been a lot of British soil shovelled at dead of night.

Windows have offered rare opportunities to the earnest decorator. Firms like Lyons, whose huge Corner



"Blimey, pal, they aren't taking any chances with you, are they?"



"Now I suppose you are going to offer a Peace Plan."



"Why the 'ell don't they make these things square?"

Auxiliary Territorial Service), the perky, black-peaked caps of the blue uniformed Air Force girls, and the square upturned felt hats of the women who work for the navy, no longer draw even casual glances. They are as much a matter of ordinary life as raincoats or umbrellas.

Slowly, steadily and surely the gigantic machinery that for the past year has been assembled behind scenes is turning a solidly determined people into an organized force such as this world has never known. The little to be observed on the surface in London tells its own story. There are no parades of battalions marching to bands. Working parties of "Terriers" (territorialists) in their new khaki (made like ski jumpers and ski pants

tion of what would usually be there on an important day, —no one outside Buckingham Palace, and one man praying by the tomb of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey. We went back to Fleet Street and ran into several men from our individual offices, off in tin helmets to serve their hours as Air Raid Wardens. So it has been ever since.

There are no longer crowds in the shopping streets, the town has lost a large proportion of its population. The children went off—tagged with their names—in long straggling lines with their teachers in the first few days. Now the men who once sold mechanical toys on the sidewalks of Oxford Street and the Strand offer gas mask covers or comic pamphlets and cartoons on the war and Hitler. University students are in the forces or at home, and others with no reason for staying have gone to the country.

Many of the rest of us have had to move. I lived in a flat on the top of an office building overlooking the trees beside the great dome of St. Paul's. My glass roof was considered a hazard, so I travelled to a boarding house in Bloomsbury near the Ministry of Information housed in London University. My new home has more than twenty rooms, all save five empty. My landlady—I have yet to hear her grumble—is an Air Raid Warden and spends her spare time feeding three canaries, two cats and a Pomeranian which her previous tenants—trunks still in the halls—have left behind. A 'cello stands beside my bed. Its owner is off somewhere in England broadcasting with a B.B.C. orchestra.

Correspondents of the British and Foreign newspapers who work in the great press room at the Ministry and take their meals in the press canteen are "Batching it" in groups. Their families are out of town, and we have all received notification that the Ministry of Information will evacuate if London becomes untenable. This again is taken as a matter of course.

IN RESTAURANTS the waiters and waitresses wear their gas masks. Sugar is served sparingly—a few lumps in a paper cup, or the bowl presented and then taken away. One chain of restaurants no longer serves crumpets with butter—they absorb it like sponges,—but with jam. Gruyere and Camembert cheeses have vanished. Aside from these trifles all is as usual. Ration cards are in the offing but even then there will not be much change in menus. Cabbages and brussels sprouts still grow on thousands of acres and there is no shortage of suet.

For the first weeks of the war the department stores suffered badly. Suburban shoppers—deprived of special rates on trains—did not come to town. This has been altered, and now trade goes on more briskly than during the nerve-racking days of the crisis. A future shortage of silk stockings is rumored and pure silk will be scarce, but there is no dearth of wool, and woollen underthings are the shoppers' main concern these chilly, rainy days.

Window shopping outside Selfridge's there is much to be learned about present conditions. In the corner window there are bicycles. In the next blankets and rugs with a card mentioning evacuated children. Then tinned goods. "Siren suits" in heavy dark flannel specially designed with zipper fasteners to pull on when an Air Raid warning sounds in the night. Uniforms for hospital workers, khaki shirts, grey, blue and khaki wool socks come one after the other, then a small window with a box and contents assembled to send to men in France. A window of games and comforts (hot water

bottles, etc.) to take into Air Raid Shelters, a window of gas mask containers and a large corner window of draperies to "Brighten your Blackout." Bright colored oilcloth and non-transparent but brilliantly colored curtain fabrics are in demand to hang over windows that—once night comes—must not show a gleam of light or they will draw an Air Warden's reprimand.

ON THE boards that cover part of Selfridge's entrance are posted the latest war bulletins. Shopping inside you will find—if you discuss war matters—that the girl who serves you will have scant use for tall tales. The floor walker supplies her with correct information as it comes over the wireless, so gossip—harmless as it may



"Listen, Goggles—there is such a thing as being over-careful."

seem—has no chance to grow dangerous by frequent repetition.

There have been no wild rumors and no war scares in London. Red posters tell us in huge white letters that victory depends on our courage and support, but blue posters warn us in letters equally large not to discuss in public places any matters that might be of use to the enemy. I was snubbed by a woman in a third class carriage of a country-bound train because I mentioned out loud that an unusually large number of men in uniform appeared at a wayside station. No-one talks, and though the milkman may air his views to the cook the voice of the loudspeaker outplays him in the kitchen.

OUR greatest woes are the dreary sameness of the B.B.C. and the impenetrable gloom of the blackouts. The first has been attempting to alleviate the latter by conducting a series of programs on old-fashioned parlor games. Proverbs, spelling bees and guessing contests have all been demonstrated. I have yet to go to a party at which they are played. There aren't many parties in the first place, transportation after dark is rather a terrifying matter. Buses with faint blue lights, tubes approached through pitch black entrances, taxis with a faint aura of mauve and as difficult to pin down as fleas, make homecoming a dangerous adventure. Then most of us are tired, too tired to be amused by parlor games, we would rather go to an early show at the movies and forget the strange new world by seeing a Hollywood version of the old. That is perhaps what psychologists call "wish fulfillment."

The London we live in is roofed with silver blimps that sprinkle the blue sky or dive in the clouds like fish in a conventional net design. Under our feet indoors and outdoors in parks and gardens are shelters we may have to use any day or night, yet most of us believe what a man who stood next to me during the first Air Raid warning expressed with emphasis.

The sirens had sounded and Wardens appeared from nowhere to stop traffic and herd us into a shelter under an office building. The man in a rough tweed suit discussed a trip he had made to India with his companion as the hooter's yell rose and fell. Then he caught the ultra-Oxford accents of two young men behind him. He turned, glared, exclaimed in a loud voice, "This war will do this country good!"

Let's hope it will. In the meantime we're sometimes uncomfortable but on the whole we are getting along fairly well in London, thank you!

THE PICTURES

LATEST WARTIME CHARACTER to catch the fancy of the English public is the young "militiaman" created by 31-year-old St. John Cooper, artist of the London "Daily Express". The adventures and misadventures of this youngster, as depicted by Cooper, are first rate reporting of the experiences of a new war generation. A selection of the work appears on this page.

House restaurants occupy important locations, have taken the matter seriously in hand and had their plate glass covered by wooden boardings or sheet metal, then painted by poster artists. Lyons go in for ornate boxes of chocolates surrounded by gigantic seed catalogue blossoms, others for peaceful landscapes or pretty faces. There have been no such decorations showing war influence; in England we still cling to prewar ideals.

Elaborate lacings of sticky-backed strips of brown paper are used everywhere from attic windows in the slums to huge plate glass screens in Mayfair hotels to avoid splintering. Cellophane is the favourite for the windows of Piccadilly clubs, but the effect from the outside is unattractively crumpled.

AS FOR the crowds, they too have altered in appearance, though the inevitable gas masks—universally carried—have become unobtrusive. The containers for the "sixpenny lunch boxes" are now as varied as their owners' apparel. Savile Row tailors, for instance, have small chaste cards in their windows notifying passers-by, "Gas Mask Containers hand-tailored to customers' requirements," and department stores offer a variety that includes enamelled tubes and pouch-like bags of corduroy velvet such as the Queen wore during her recent visit to Canada House. Most of the new containers have a separate compartment for a flashlight, a necessity once evening closes in and London stumbles in the dark.

Every day there seems a greater percentage of uniforms to be seen on streets and in buses. They have lost their new creases and stiffness and become just clothes. Even the jaunty flared skirts of the W.A.T.S. (Women's



"The trouble is, Sarge, I can never remember the words of these marching songs."

with forage caps worn at an angle) occasionally pass through the scanty traffic. They march to the tune of their own whistling, their heavy black boots thumping out the beat of "Pack all your troubles in your old kit bag" or "We'll hang out our washing on the Siegfried Line," but there is no rattle of muskets, no waving of flags, nor are there glittering badges and buttons.

There has not been any rousing oratory or any great crowds gathering to pay homage to prominent personages. From the moment war was declared everyone has been far too busy going about their individual ways to their appointed or chosen services.

During Mr. Chamberlain's speech I toured London in a taxi with two newspapermen. We found a few people outside the Houses of Parliament—a mere frac-



"I only thought it might make the place look more homey, you know, Sarge."



"Blimey, she's not taking any chances with the boomp-a-daisy!"



"You know what, Sarge? One day the boys will forget to take the elastic band off and somebody will get hurt with those leaflets."

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Hardy Perennials of Opera

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE San Carlo Opera Company, an annual visitor to Canadian cities, has through the taste and ability of Fortune Gallo grown into one of the best all-round production units of its kind in existence, combining on a reduced scale the many factors provided in the great permanent opera houses. Since so costly an enterprise must live, Mr. Gallo may be pardoned if he sticks rather closely to routine. Some months ago the brilliant composer and conductor Ernest Krenek, who came to America two years ago with the Salzburg Opera Guild, confessed the hopelessness of the task of presenting unfamiliar operas on this continent, whatever their status as works of art. Certainly there was nothing to give a critic anticipatory thrills in the repertory at Massey Hall last week, "Il Trovatore," "Madame Butterfly" and "Carmen," but the public response was excellent.

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Recently a correspondent of *Musical America* found four old ladies of American birth, who had been famous in youth, living quiet domestic lives in London. They were Emma Nevada, born Emma Wixom, in the state of Nevada in 1862; Zélie de Lussan, born in Brooklyn in 1863; Suzanne Adams, born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1872, and Susan Strong, born in Brooklyn in 1875. Nevada, next to Patti, was the greatest coloratura soprano of the 'eighties, and in the Mapleson tours of America in that decade sang on alternate nights with La Diva. She retired in 1910 and was forgotten until 1935, when Mussolini's government brought her to Catania to take part in the centenary celebration of the composer Bellini, in whose operas she had excelled. Zélie de Lussan during the period just prior to the rise of Calvé had been the world's greatest *Carmen*. Fifty years ago she sang this role with the Clara Louise Kellogg Opera Company in the old Grand Opera House, Toronto, and later made concert appearances at Massey Hall. At the turn of the century Suzanne Adams was a sensation in London, New York and Paris,—physically and vocally the ideal Marguerite. She sang this role in a cast which included Plançon as Mephistopheles in the old Grand, forty years ago, and later appeared in concert with her husband, the cellist, Leo Stern. When he died ultimately in 1904 she retired. The career of Susan Strong, a favorite at the Metropolitan who excelled in Mozart, was even more brief. All were lovely and thrilling to music lovers



MURIEL DICKSON, Scottish soprano who will be heard in recital at Massey Hall on Friday evening, December 1. The former star of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company and now leading soprano of the Metropolitan Opera will include in her program a group of Scottish songs and another of Gilbert and Sullivan airs.



JOHN BARBIROLLI, dynamic conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York who brings this great musical organization to Massey Hall, Toronto, for a concert on Saturday evening, December 2.

of the past. The discovery of these old singers has prompted *Musical America* to ask whatever became of Sofia Scalchi? She was one of the world's great contraltos for over thirty years, and went back to Italy on retirement. No tidings of her death have ever been received and, if alive, she must be 89.

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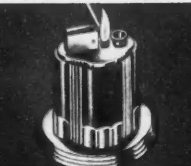
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THE FILM PARADE

The Lion's Roar Is The Sound of Aircraft

"THE Lion Has Wings" may very well leave you with the feeling that you have just witnessed some incredible fantasy of the future. Sheer mechanics, on the scale presented here, have a stupefying effect on the imagination, so that one has a tendency at moments to look on it as a wild fabrication, the work of some super Wells, recorded by some super Korda. You have to remind yourself over and over again that this is sober documentation, that the small human figures moving amidst the vast intricacy of machinery are figures in an actual drama, that the machinery itself is, in fact, as deadly and significant as it appears.

This is the film that Alexander Korda assembled in six weeks from newsreels and documentary sources supplied by the Air Ministry, the War Ministry and the Ministry of Information. It is held together by a running commentary, and a rather hurried continuity is supplied by specially enacted scenes; and these, one feels, might much better have been omitted altogether. The central dramatic interest is always the machine, the audacity that manipulates it, and the bewildering technical organization behind it.

Heavy-Handed

"The best cause in the world, with the worst propaganda" is the way one English reviewer summed up "The Lion Has Wings"; and there is justification in the criticism. In many respects "The Lion Has Wings" bears all the signs of a rush job. It could hardly fail to be impressive, since it has the most momentous material in the world to deal with. But it is carelessly edited, the commentary and the propaganda are heavy-handed, and the specially enacted scenes tend to fall right out of the picture.

Since "The Lion Has Wings" is frankly propagandist in purpose, it may be assumed that it is aimed specifically at neutral nations. And neutrality, as Mr. Korda seems to have forgotten in his haste, tends to shy away these days from propaganda that is set down in the strictest terms of black and white. Neutral observers, or even allied sympathizers may easily feel that Director Korda has over-simplified the issues here. It may be effective dramatically to contrast the idyllic life of one country with the diabolic activities of another, in successive panels on the screen. But it is too facile to serve as effective propaganda, and it is too heavily over-stated here by the constant officious voice of the film commentator.

The film consists mainly of two episodes—the raiding of the Kiel Canal, and the counter-attack of a German night-raiding party. Anthony Bushell appears as a flight-commander, and Ralph Richardson as an R.A.F. official, with Merle Oberon, in Red Cross uniform, as his wife. All three are competent, stern and heroic; and they succeed only in destroying all sense of reality whenever they appear. "The Lion Has Wings" has no need for professional dramatics. The real stars here are the actual participants, the flyers photographed by the newsreel camera men on their return from the Kiel bombing. The real action is the secret deadly co-ordination in every part of the complex machinery of defence and attack. Outsiders, however sincere and patriotic, tend to bring the picture down to the level of familiar film entertainment.

Yet with all its faults of hurried production, "The Lion Has Wings" is

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

an extraordinary film. This is the documentary record of a nation that has dedicated the whole of its imagination, audacity and high invention to the task of survival. As such a record, it is magnificent beyond words, a story unique in the history of the screen—and perhaps in the history of the human race.

Mechanics of War

"Thunder Afloat," which is a story of submarine warfare, has Wallace Beery, Chester Morris, and a dazzling new blonde, a Miss Virginia Grey,

shown here as a simple daughter of the barge, contented and beautiful in fresh gingham and old dungarees. Never mind the characters and plot however. It's the endlessly ingenious and diabolical mechanics of warfare again—the depth bombs, the detectors, the submarines rising and submerging and nosing the ocean floor—that make the picture worth watching. The small familiar mechanics of plot hardly matter at all. "Thunder Afloat" isn't significant enough in any sense to be compared with "The Lion Has Wings." But it resembles it at least in this, that it is exciting and fabulous only when it is being strictly factual.

AT THE THEATRE

If You Weren't Really Married!

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

FOR a "first performance in North America," the Monday presentation of J. B. Priestley's farce comedy, "When We Are Married," was an astonishingly smooth bit of work. The honors of the evening went to the players—a very picked group of fourteen people, no less than ten of whom were mentioned, in varying sizes of type, in the "honors list" above the "characters in order of appearance" (and the other four were quite all right too). Mr. Robert Henderson, producer and stage, got a large chunk of gratitude also. As for Mr. Priestley, it must not be overlooked that he devised the situation, and at least outlined the characters which the players filled in so vividly, and thus made possible a very good evening's entertainment. But somehow whenever the entertainment flagged, as it occasionally did, one felt that it was Mr. Priestley's fault—that if he were a dramatist instead of an essayist and a novelist he would not have let us down.

For a writer of some of the longest novels on record, Mr. Priestley always seems to have singular difficulty in filling up the paltry two hours' traffic of the contemporary stage. One feels that if curtain-raisers were still in vogue he would get along better. The legitimate development of the theme of this piece—the effect on three Yorkshire "chapel" couples of the discovery that they all failed to get legally married twenty-five years before owing to the officiating minister's lack of qualification—is good for a little over an hour and a half. It could with a little trouble easily have been extended to the required dimensions; but Mr. Priestley found it easier to pad it with a drunken press photographer, who is too real to be theatrically effective. If his character had any essential relation to the plot, this realism would be an asset; but what connection it has is not revealed until the final two minutes. The performance of him by J. C. Nugent is perfect, and its failure to click is a matter of play structure, not acting; a conventional drunk scene of half the length, acted by any routine player, would have served the farce better. The brilliant young Toronto actress Sally O'Neil, who plays with him most of the time as a pert housemaid (beautifully realized) is to some extent also thrown away for the same reason, though her vividness is a great help in the difficult situation-sketching scene at the opening. Mr. Priestley has never learned the trick of making

his second-rank characters part of his play.

The play consists of the three husbands and the three wives and the cook who learns and publishes their ghastly secret. The cook is Alison Skipworth; I doubt if she is "on" for fifteen minutes, but she dominates the piece. For the differentiation (and yet blending) of the three couples at least as much credit must go to Mr. Henderson as to Mr. Priestley, but it is a very brilliant job. The men are no less than Percy Kilbride, A. P. Kaye and Philip Tonge, and three more accomplished actors—of this sort of character stuff—it would be hard to find on the English stage, and they team beautifully. The women are Estelle Winwood, Marian Warring-Manley and Ann Andrews. Miss Winwood, who has done more difficult things in Toronto but done nothing more competently, is in large type in the honors list; Miss Andrews is lower down, and Miss Warring-Manley is in the smallest type. But they all play together for everything that

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Reginald Stewart opened the Montreal Nine O'Clocks last week with a piano program in which in addition to customary Bach, Mozart and Chopin numbers, he introduced works by Ibert, Stojowski, Ravel and Chabrier. Eldon Rathburn of St. John, N.B., 1938 winner of the Canadian Performing Right Society's competition for young Canadian composers is now broadcasting from his home city in the program "Music You Like to Hear," on Saturday evenings.

Prima Donnas in Old Age

What becomes of prima donnas, once their voices fade? Nobody but their friends knows. For a time celebrities whose clothes and husbands and whims are internationally discussed, they reach a season when they fail to go on tour, and another, and another, and then they are forgotten, unless they happen to be phenomenal like Jenny Lind or Adeline Patti. Some day you read a small item chronicling the death of an old lady, who was known on the stage as Madame So-and-So, and made her debut at Covent Garden in 1855. You rub your eyes and say "Why I thought she was dead long ago."

Recently a correspondent of *Musical America* found four old ladies of American birth, who had been famous in youth, living quiet domestic lives in London. They were Emma Nevada, born Emma Wixom, in the state of Nevada in 1862; Zélie de Lussan, born in Brooklyn in 1863; Suzanne Adams, born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1872, and Susan Strong, born in Brooklyn in 1875. Nevada, next to Patti, was the greatest coloratura soprano of the 'eighties, and in the Mapleson tours of America in that decade sang on alternate nights with La Diva. She retired in 1910 and was forgotten until 1935, when Mussolini's government brought her to Catania to take part in the centenary celebration of the composer Bellini, in whose operas she had excelled. Zélie de Lussan during the period just prior to the rise of Calvé had been the world's greatest *Carmen*. Fifty years ago she sang this role with the Clara Louise Kellogg Opera Company in the old Grand Opera House, Toronto, and later made concert appearances at Massey Hall. At the turn of the century Suzanne Adams was a sensation in London, New York and Paris,—physically and vocally the ideal Marguerite. She sang this role in a cast which included Plançon as Mephistopheles in the old Grand, forty years ago, and later appeared in concert with her husband, the cellist, Leo Stern. When he died untimely in 1904 she retired. The career of Susan Strong, a favorite at the Metropolitan who excelled in Mozart, was even more brief. All were lovely and thrilling to music lovers



MURIEL DICKSON, Scottish soprano who will be heard in recital at Massey Hall on Friday evening, December 1. The former star of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company and now leading soprano of the Metropolitan Opera will include in her program a group of Scottish songs and another of Gilbert and Sullivan airs.



JOHN BARBIROLLI, dynamic conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York who brings this great musical organization to Massey Hall, Toronto, for a concert on Saturday evening, December 2.

of the past. The discovery of these old singers has prompted *Musical America* to ask whatever became of Sofia Sealchi? She was one of the world's great contraltos for over thirty years, and went back to Italy on retirement. No tidings of her death have ever been received and, if alive, she must be 89.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Lion's Roar Is The Sound of Aircraft

"THE Lion Has Wings" may very well leave you with the feeling that you have just witnessed some incredible fantasy of the future. Sheer mechanics, on the scale presented here, have a stupefying effect on the imagination, so that one has a tendency at moments to look on it as a wild fabrication, the work of some super Wells, recorded by some super Korda. You have to remind yourself over and over again that this is sober documentation, that the small human figures moving amidst the vast intricacy of machinery are figures in an actual drama, that the machinery itself is, in fact, as deadly and significant as it appears.

This is the film that Alexander Korda assembled in six weeks from newsreels and documentary sources supplied by the Air Ministry, the War Ministry and the Ministry of Information. It is held together by a running commentary, and a rather hurried continuity is supplied by specially enacted scenes; and these, one feels, might much better have been omitted altogether. The central dramatic interest is always the machine, the audacity that manipulates it, and the bewildering technical organization behind it.

Heavy-Handed

"The best cause in the world, with the worst propaganda" is the way one English reviewer summed up "The Lion Has Wings"; and there is justification in the criticism. In many respects "The Lion Has Wings" bears all the signs of a rush job. It could hardly fail to be impressive, since it has the most momentous material in the world to deal with. But it is carelessly edited, the commentary and the propaganda are heavy-handed, and the specially enacted scenes tend to fall right out of the picture.

Since "The Lion Has Wings" is frankly propagandist in purpose, it may be assumed that it is aimed specifically at neutral nations. And neutrality, as Mr. Korda seems to have forgotten in his haste, tends to shy away these days from propaganda that is set down in the strictest terms of black and white. Neutral observers, or even allied sympathizers may easily feel that Director Korda has over-simplified the issues here. It may be effective dramatically to contrast the idyllic life of one country with the diabolic activities of another, in successive panels on the screen. But it is too facile to serve as effective propaganda, and it is too heavily over-stated here by the constant officious voice of the film commentator.

The film consists mainly of two episodes—the raiding of the Kiel Canal, and the counter-attack of a German night-raiding party. Anthony Bushell appears as a flight-commander, and Ralph Richardson as an R.A.F. official, with Merle Oberon, in Red Cross uniform, as his wife. All three are competent, stern and heroic; and they succeed only in destroying all sense of reality whenever they appear. "The Lion Has Wings" has no need for professional dramatics. The real stars here are the actual participants, the flyers photographed by the newsreel camera men on their return from the Kiel bombing. The real action is the secret deadly co-ordination in every part of the complex machinery of defence and attack. Outsiders, however sincere and patriotic, tend to bring the picture down to the level of familiar film entertainment.

Yet with all its faults of hurried production, "The Lion Has Wings" is

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

an extraordinary film. This is the documentary record of a nation that has dedicated the whole of its imagination, audacity and high invention to the task of survival. As such a record, it is magnificent beyond words, a story unique in the history of the screen—and perhaps in the history of the human race.

Mechanics of War

"Thunder Afloat," which is a story of submarine warfare, has Wallace Beery, Chester Morris, and a dazzling new blonde, a Miss Virginia Grey,

shown here as a simple daughter of the barge, contented and beautiful in fresh gingham and old dungarees. Never mind the characters and plot however. It's the endlessly ingenious and diabolical mechanics of warfare again—the depth bombs, the detectors, the submarines rising and submerging and nosing the ocean floor—that make the picture worth watching. The small familiar mechanics of plot hardly matter at all. "Thunder Afloat" isn't significant enough in any sense to be compared with "The Lion Has Wings." But it resembles it at least in this, that it is exciting and fabulous only when it is being strictly factual.

AT THE THEATRE

If You Weren't Really Married!

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

FOR a "first performance in North America," the Monday presentation of J. B. Priestley's farce comedy, "When We Are Married," was an astonishingly smooth bit of work. The honors of the evening went to the players—a very picked group of fourteen people, no less than ten of whom were mentioned, in varying sizes of type, in the "honors list" above the "characters in order of appearance" (and the other four were quite all right too). Mr. Robert Henderson, producer and stage, got a large chunk of gratitude also. As for Mr. Priestley, it must not be overlooked that he devised the situation, and at least outlined the characters which the players filled in so vividly, and thus made possible a very good evening's entertainment. But somehow whenever the entertainment flagged, as it occasionally did, one felt that it was Mr. Priestley's fault—that if he were a dramatist instead of an essayist and a novelist he would not have let us down.

For a writer of some of the longest novels on record, Mr. Priestley always seems to have singular difficulty in filling up the paltry two hours' traffic of the contemporary stage. One feels that if curtain-raisers were still in vogue he would get along better. The legitimate development of the theme of this piece—the effect on three Yorkshire "chapel" couples of the discovery that they all failed to get legally married twenty-five years before owing to the officiating minister's lack of qualification—is good for a little over an hour and a half. It could with a little trouble easily have been extended to the required dimensions; but Mr. Priestley found it easier to pad it with a drunken press photographer, who is too real to be theatrically effective. If his character had any essential relation to the plot, this realism would be an asset; but what connection it has is not revealed until the final two minutes. The performance of him by J. C. Nugent is perfect, and its failure to click is a matter of play structure, not acting; a conventional drunk scene of half the length, acted by any routine player, would have served the farce better. The brilliant young Toronto actress Sally O'Neil, who plays with him most of the time as a pert housemaid (beautifully realized) is to some extent also thrown away for the same reason, though her vividness is a great help in the difficult situation-sketching scene at the opening. Mr. Priestley has never learned the trick of making

his second-rank characters part of his play.

The play consists of the three husbands and the three wives and the cook who learns and publishes their ghastly secret. The cook is Alison Skipworth; I doubt if she is "on" for fifteen minutes, but she dominates the piece. For the differentiation (and yet blending) of the three couples at least as much credit must go to Mr. Henderson as to Mr. Priestley, but it is a very brilliant play. The men are no less than Percy Kilbride, A. P. Kaye and Philip Tonge, and three more accomplished actors—of this sort of character stuff—it would be hard to find on the English stage, and they team beautifully. The women are Estelle Winwood, Marian Warring-Manley and Ann Andrews. Miss Winwood, who has done more difficult things in Toronto but done nothing more competently, is in large type in the honors list; Miss Andrews is lower down, and Miss Warring-Manley is in the smallest type. But they all play together for everything that

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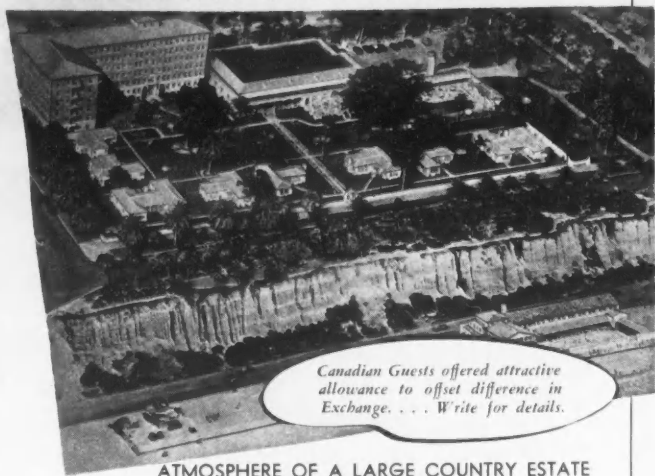
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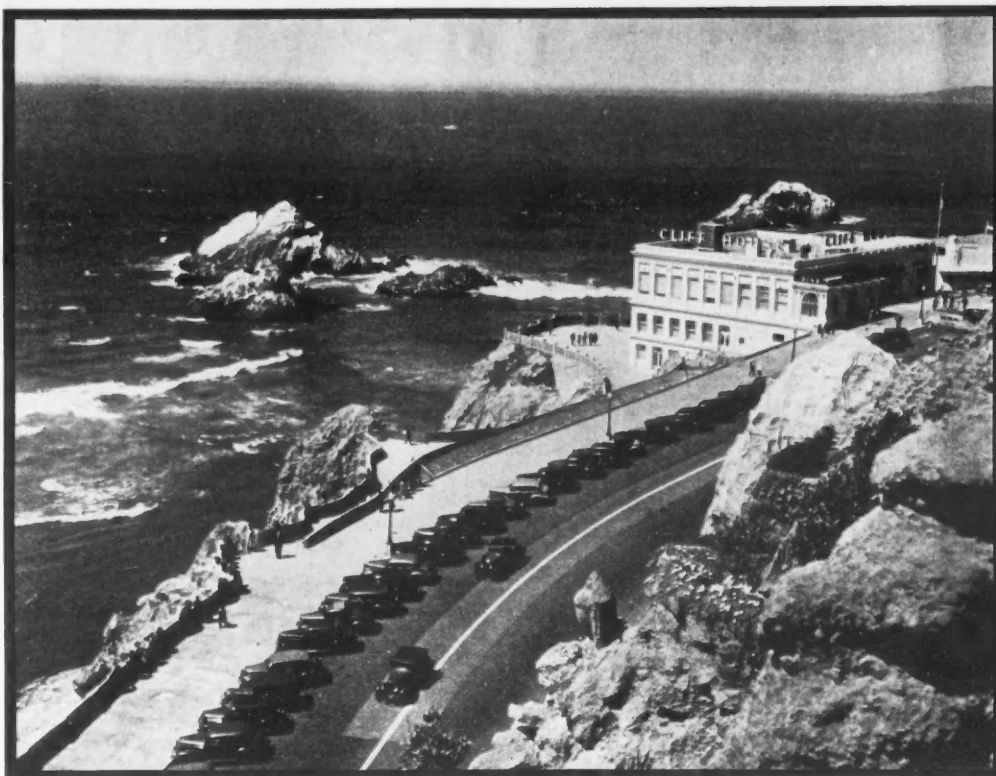
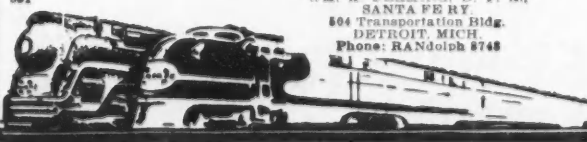
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FAMOUS LANDMARKS in the vicinity of San Francisco are the Seal Rocks and Cliff House. The whole year round these are a Mecca for thousands of visitors.—Photo courtesy Californians, Inc.

PORTS OF CALL

Winter Means "Everything" in California

BY EVELYN MERRY

A ZOOMING toboggan slide that starts up in the clouds and takes your breath away; white sails that fill with a brisk Pacific breeze and flip the jib about; a sunny, flower-decked street corner in San Francisco! And there you have an inkling of some of the things that make up the scene of outdoor winter activity in California!

The hint becomes reality as you drive a golf ball onto the fairway of any one of a hundred perfect courses; as you volley across the net on a fast tennis court; as you guide your horse along one of thousands of woodland bridle paths.

And you'll find all kinds of fun in California's sun, whether you hunt or fish; practice archery on outdoor courses, or bowl on smooth greens.

Take the fun you like this winter—California fun that awaits in warm coastal cities, where winter is only a continuation of autumn; or real winter, if you like, somewhere in the 600 miles of snowy mountain ranges of the Sierra Nevada, where skiing, tobogganing, and skating are really worth while, and where accommodations are well-nigh perfect and reasonable.

Winter Overnight

From the snow areas of Lassen Volcanic Peak and Mount Shasta in the north; past the Feather River region to Soda Springs, Truckee and the vast Placerville area; then on to Yosemite National Park, and into southern California's Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear Lake, and San Jacinto regions, there are power ski tows, mile-long slopes, and as many as forty ski and winter clubs, all active.

In most instances, the winter sports areas are not only overnight by train or bus from San Francisco or Los Angeles. In your own car, you can drive from San Francisco into the deep snows in six or seven hours.

But if falling temperatures, snow, and ski huts chill you, then find your fun elsewhere in California. Hie yourself to Palm Springs, in the desert; to San Diego, or her nearby beach resort, Coronado. Sojourn in Los Angeles, or at Santa Catalina Island, out in the Pacific.

Or, do as thousands of tourists do, headquarter in San Francisco, noted for its mild winter climate.

You'll like San Francisco. Since the days of the Forty-Niners people have been visiting this West Coast city. It is a Port of Call for tourists from every quarter of the globe. Metropolitan and cosmopolitan, the city by the Golden Gate has a freshness, a *savoir*

faire, that is reflected in its fun-loving proclivities. A galaxy of sporting events and amusements, including the opera and the symphony, are regular features of the winter season.

From the Orient

Then there is the pleasure of exploring San Francisco. Its world-famous Chinatown, largest outside the Orient, is like a place in old Cathay, with its temples and theatres, quaint bazaars and interesting shops.

Fisherman's Wharf; the Cliff House and Seal Rocks; Golden Gate Park; Coit Memorial Tower; Twin Peaks; the little old Mission Dolores, a bead in the rosary of the California mission chain; and the Presidio. The list of attractions is long and interesting.

To wander along the curving waterfront, seeing ships and cargoes from far-off lands, is to find the romance and adventure of a Conrad. To bask in the winter sun in little Portsmouth Square is to re-live the days of Robert Louis Stevenson.

There is gay night life, too. World-famous hotels, with noted orchestras and dancing; night clubs, and a round of varied entertainment add to after-dark enjoyment.

Close by San Francisco is a realm of diversion. Just across the gigantic Golden Gate Bridge is Marin County, with Muir Woods National Monument of giant redwood trees, and Mt. Tamalpais. Over in Oakland and Berkeley, reached by the record-breaking San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, are more attractions, while down the Peninsula, south of San Francisco, are the residential communities of Burlingame, San Mateo, Hillsborough and other hillside and wooded home regions.

You can take an over-night river boat trip from San Francisco to Sacramento, the state capital; or visit Yosemite Valley, open the year round.

Big Tree Land

From San Francisco, which centers this California vacationland of 158,000 square miles, it is quick and easy to reach the famed Redwood Empire of big trees, stretching along the northern California coast. Here you'll see great groves of towering redwoods from your car or from the train.

Southward from San Francisco and you're in Monterey in four hours. This American Riviera, the Monterey Peninsula, reveals some of the state's choicest land-and-sea-scapes. Historic Monterey, cradle of California;

Carmel-by-the-Sea, with its artists' colony and the quaint old Mission; the Seventeen Mile Drive, skirting cypress groves along the Pacific; and Del Monte, with its 20,000 acre hotel and recreational domain, are some of the attractions in this vicinity.

All California is yours to enjoy this winter. You can step right into the picture and engage in practically any sport or outdoor pastime you can mention, or you may turn spectator and watch such events as high-goal polo matches; winter championship golf, or championship football games like the Shrine East-West classic in San Francisco, or the Rose Bowl contest in Pasadena, both on New Year's day.

For pleasure in infinite variety, California winter diversions are unmatched.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. D. S. Adams, of London, and her children, who recently arrived from England, will spend the winter months in Quebec and have taken apartments at the St. Louis Hotel.

Major and Mrs. J. Osler of Bronte, Ontario, closed their house, "Lakefield Farm," early in November, and have taken Colonel Mackenzie Waters' house in Ancroft Place, Toronto, for the winter.

Mrs. Gwynne Francis, of Toronto, has arrived in Ottawa to join her daughter, Miss Betty Francis. They will occupy Mrs. G. B. Green's apartment in Wilbrod Street for the winter. Mrs. Greene has left for Regina where she will spend the winter with her son, Mr. Godfrey Greene.

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THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AFTER the first uncertainty of what war-time conditions would mean, when many of the most important social functions of the year were either cancelled or deferred, the season ahead now holds promises of unusual activity. Most of these events have been held annually as a means of raising funds for various services of importance to the community. When it was seen that their absence would create a hardship for organizations which depend on these functions for funds to carry on their work, all were restored to the calendar. To these annual events have been added many others. The result is a more gala season than has been seen in many years.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Chipman, M.C.V.D., and the officers of the 48th Highlanders have sent out invitations to the 48th Highlanders' Ball to be held at Toronto on Friday, December 1. Rehearsals for those wishing to take part in the Scottish reels and dances are being held every Monday night at 8.30 at the Armories. The Ball, always an outstanding event, will be preceded by many dinner parties. Among those who will entertain at the Royal York before the ball are Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Hibbert and Major and Mrs. Alan Skaitth. A few of those who have indicated their intention to attend the Ball are Major and Mrs. J. A. McFarlane, Captain G. E. Hendrie, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Bamton, Mr. C. S. Hamilton, Mr. Ross Wilson, Mr. W. G. Fraser Grant, Mrs. C. M. Short, Mr. Hector C. Mitchell, Mr. Stewart Duggan, Captain A. S. Macpherson, Mr. Ken Haywood, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart Osborne.

In Montreal the 104th annual ball of St. Andrew's Society will take place under vice-regal patronage on Friday night, December 1, at the Windsor Hotel. By kind permission of Brigadier J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., D.O.C. of M.D. 4, the



MISS DAPHNE GRANT MITCHELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Mitchell of Toronto, whose engagement to Mr. Gordon C. Savage, Royal Canadian Artillery, son of the late John F. Savage and of Mrs. Savage, of Montreal, has been announced.

event will have the status of a voluntary service dress parade for officers of N.P.A.M. units who wish to attend.

Patrons and patronesses include: the Governor-General of Canada and the Lady Tweedsmuir, Colonel Sir H. Montagu Allan and Lady Allan, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., Lady Drummond, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Gavin L. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Ross H. McMaster, Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell, Mr. Huntly Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Daves, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Purvis, Mrs. Arthur Drummond and Mr. Hugh Paton.

Theatre Night

Representatives from all branches of the arts in Toronto will attend the Heliconian Club theatre night in aid of war work to be held at Hart House Theatre on Wednesday, November 29, when the club will sponsor the Playwrights' Studio Group play, "X.Y. Seven" by Lois Reynolds Kerr. Ushers will be Mrs. Alan Skaitth, Miss Claire Wallace, Miss Vida Peen, Miss Mona Clark, Miss Minerva Perry, Miss Wilma Tait, Mrs. Angus Campbell and Mrs. R. S. Van Valkenburg.

Book Shower

The next meeting of the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto at Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday, November 28, will be honored by the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir. At this meeting His Excellency will speak, and the Lady Tweedsmuir will accept the gift of books which have been brought by the members of the club for the annual book shower. Their Excellencies have graciously consented to receive in the Round Room at the conclusion of the meeting.

Women's Musical Club

The Women's Musical Club concert on Monday evening, November 27, at Massey Hall, Toronto, is to be held in aid of the Red Cross. The sensational new negro soprano, Dorothy Maynor, will sing and the event promises to be one of



MRS. HUMPHREY GILBERT, who was one of the ladies convening the Dixon Hall dance held recently in Toronto.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

unusual artistic and social interest. Among those who will be present in the audience are:

Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Margaret Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Sir Ellsworth and Lady Flavell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Band, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Harris, Lady Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eaton, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Martineau, Mr. J. A. Kingsmill, Mrs. Wilmot Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. David Woods, Mrs. Oliver Mabey, Mr. and Mrs. Ericson Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur House, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Matthews, Mr. Brian Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Allward, Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eaton, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce King, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nathanson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabee, Miss Eleanor Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strathy, Professor and Mrs. George M. Wrong, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Colonel Mackenzie Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Wadlie.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. Alan Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Staunton, Miss Effie Michie, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth.

Calgary Hosts

Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Pearkes had a small luncheon on Armistice Day in Calgary in honor of Major-General A.G.L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., officer commanding the First Canadian Division, who was in that city for Remembrance Day observances. The guests also included His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor John Campbell Bowen, Col. E. W. Sansom, and Lieut.-Col. R. G. Turner, Col. and Mrs. M. K. Greene, Major and Mrs. Hugh A. Young and Mayor Andrew Davidson and Mrs. Davidson.

I.O.D.E. Conveners

The Sir John Gibson Chapter I.O.D.E., is busy preparing for the sale of work which will take place at municipal headquarters, Lowther Avenue, Toronto, on Thursday, November 30. The proceeds are in aid of war work and other charities. Conveners of the sale are Lady Flavell who is in charge of I.O.D.E. war work, and Mrs. Gordon Hyland. Others are Mrs. Gordon Alexander, regent of the chapter; Mrs. George Cameron, Mrs. Massey Knox, Mrs. Reginald Sheppard, Mrs. Horace Beck, Mrs. G. K. Douglas, Mrs. R. B. Duggan, Mrs. Chester Leishman, Mrs. S. L. Alexander, Mrs. A. A. Hargraff, Mrs. C. O. Young.



MRS. CHARLES THOMAS BROWN, JR., whose marriage took place recently in Toronto. Mrs. Brown is the former Miss Olive Michener, daughter of Senator Edward Michener and Mrs. Michener of Calgary. Mr. Brown is the son of Mrs. Charles T. Brown of Moorestown, N.J. On their return from a motor trip through the Eastern States Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live in Calgary.

—Photograph by Pasquale D'Angelo.



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CINDY LOW in "Kiss The Boys Goodbye", Clare Boothe's comedy hit which Brock Pemberton is sending to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week of December 4.

WORLD of WOMEN

Hitler and Grade Seven

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A SPIRITED correspondence has been taking place between a certain Master Bobby Johnson, secretary of the newly formed Junior Red Cross branch at the Delhi, Ont., public school, and Miss Jean Brown, director of the Junior Red Cross at Toronto.

The enrolment form and membership fee of one dollar from the new branch was accompanied by the information that Grades Seven and Eight had decided the name of their branch would be the "Down With Hitler" Club. Such a name scarcely seemed expressive of the international aims of the Red Cross so it was tactfully suggested by the director that perhaps the members of the Club might wish to reconsider their choice of a name—the "Loyal Canadian Branch" for instance? In any event would the Club have a meeting about the matter and then let the director know what they had decided after reading the article on page so-and-so in the Canadian Red Cross Junior? (In the editorial referred to children were reminded of the program of International Friendliness.)

A short lapse of time, then the following letter arrived at the director's desk:

"Dear Madame:

We had a meeting of the 'Down With Hitler' Club. Moved by Ross Hickling, seconded by Mary Sullivan, that the name of the club remain 'Down With Hitler' Club. Moved by Margaret Stafford and seconded by Bill Rapsack, that the headquarters be notified that we had no thought of hating any German people when we chose this name, but we believe, and still believe, that as long as Hitler and Hitlerism are at large, our freedom and democracy are in danger. Therefore, we still wish to be known as 'Down With Hitler' Club.

With best wishes, I remain
Yours truly,
(Signed) Bobby Johnson,
Secretary."

In the face of this very clear explanation, "Down With Hitler" Club was accepted by the Junior Red Cross. Meanwhile, if the Allies are having difficulty in clarifying their war aims, they might call on Grades Seven and Eight of Delhi Public School.

Wartime Fashions

Work goes on in the designing rooms of the Paris couture. France must maintain her trade balance with other countries. Several designers have presented mid-season showings, but all are greatly influenced by the conditions under which Frenchwomen now live.

Vera Borea, for instance, is making

winter sports clothes for women whose soldier husbands are likely to receive Christmas leave which many hope to spend at winter resorts. Helene Yrlande is making quilted street-length dresses buttoned down the front for wear in heatless apartments this winter. These are designed so that they can be worn thriftily as coats next spring. One of the smartest is of dark brown wool jersey bordered in gray and quilted in a large pattern of vertical curving lines. Another is of woolen hopsacking printed in a flower pattern and lined with silk. Velvet house jackets also are being worn for protection against indoor chill.

Fourrures Max design fur coats with an eye to wartime utility. These have a swing back silhouette, and one in brown phoque has a hood lined in brown doeskin. This is accompanied by a big handbag of the same fur trimmed with doeskin, with place for the inevitable gas mask. Another model of black ponyskin has a huge cylindrical pocket attached to carry the mask.

Hair Goes Up

Camouflage ideas are penetrating fabric patternings as well as their colorings. One of the dinner gowns which Schiaparelli is showing in her midseason collection is of taffeta woven in irregular splashes of color giving a camouflage effect. This dress has a tricky arrangement around the hips so that the long skirt can be caught up in a bustle or petticoat to make a street-length dress. Lelong calls his new pale khaki tone "Bronze Carillon," and Schiaparelli's light horizon blue has been named "Bleu Maginot."

Over in England, the shape of the forage caps worn by the forces has been adapted to women's formal and sports hats, and Digby Morton is responsible for those thin wool one-piece trouser suits topped by vivid plaid wool boleros which English women are wearing for informal evenings at home.

And feminine London has discovered that the long Garbo hair-dress looks a bit gaudy when the tin hat of military service is worn atop it. So hairdressers are busy creating new coiffures, all of them short, crisp and easy to comb.

With so many of their customers unable to come to London to shop, some of the top-flight English designers, such as Victor Stiebel, now take their collections complete with mannequins and fitters, to the country. It's a sort of travelling Mohamet-to-the-mountain road-show arrangement, but is said to be working out very well.

C'est la guerre on the fashion front.

Coming Events

ON MONDAY night, Nov. 27, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, the Playwrights' Company (Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Sidney Howard, Elmer Rice and Robert E. Sherwood) present Raymond Massey in Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize Play of 1939, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." The engagement is for one week only.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is unquestionably the most important drama of many years. It is not only the theatre at its very best but it also reflects the true spirit of American democracy. Leaders from every walk of life have said that it is an inspired play that should be seen by every person in the country.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is in three acts and 12 scenes and has to do with

the life of the Great Emancipator from his youth in New Salem, Illinois in the 1830's until February 11, 1861, when, as the elected President of the United States, he leaves Springfield for the White House. It is generally conceded to be "The Great American Play" while Mr. Massey in the title role gives a performance that would, regardless of his previous splendid record as a star, entitle him to the highest tribute for fine acting it would be possible to pay.

The play was staged by Elmer Rice, the settings designed by Jo Meilner and the large cast in support of Mr. Massey includes: Muriel Kirkland, as Mary Todd, Augusta Dabney, as Ann Rutledge, Clarence Chase as Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Martin as Ninian Edwards, Arthur Griffin as Bowling

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Green, David Clark as William Herndon, George Christie as Mentor Graham, Helen Kingstead as Nancy Green and Calvin Thomas as Joshua Speed. Others in the large cast are Elmer Jerome, George Matthews, Dearon Darney, Kelvin McCarthy, Richard Allen, Mary Parker, Guerita Donnelly, Robert Allen, Ann Eden, Emory Richardson, Jimmy Allen, John Payne, Donald Foster, Barrie Wanless, Thomas Tracey, Shirley Gregory, Allen Shaw, Ralph Chambers and Joseph Wiseman.

LEADING soprano of the Metropolitan and one of the most radiant personalities of the opera stage today, glamorous Muriel Dickson will present a recital at Massey Hall on Friday evening, December 1, as the second concert of the famed Celebrity Series. The darling of the critics and delighted audiences, the internationally famous Scottish soprano first crossed the Atlantic in 1935 as prima donna of the D'Oyly Carte Opera

Company when her glowing voice and vivid personality in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory immediately established her as a favorite. Before the tour was finished, she was immediately snapped up by the Metropolitan Opera. For her Massey Hall appearance, the lovely soprano will include a group of the well-loved Gilbert and Sullivan airs as well as a group of Scottish and old English songs.

UNDER the dynamic direction of John Barbirolli, the great Philharmonic-Symphony of New York will present a recital at Massey Hall on Saturday evening, December 2, when the 104-man organization will make a flying visit to Toronto. Oldest orchestra on this continent and third oldest in the world (it ranks after the London Philharmonic founded in 1813, and the Vienna Philharmonic which gave its first concert in 1842), the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra is now in its 98th year.

CONCERNING FOOD

The Pre-occupation of All Great Minds

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IT IS AN AGREEABLE reflection that all really interesting people—sportsmen, explorers, musicians, scientists, diplomats, vagabonds and writers—are vitally interested in good things to eat and drink, and in intriguing ways of composing them. That, ladies and gentlemen momentarily honoring this column with your attention, is the opening blast from one of the most elegant modern cookery books I ever came across. It is published only in a limited, numbered edition, all subscribed for before being produced, and No. 314 is now in my tremulous possession. Have I friends? I ask you. As I get around to trying out some of its suggestions you will probably find a number of its ideas incorporated with my own in this column.

It is a fact food concerns more than housewives. Food and drink. Regard the interest of Mr. Samuel Untermyer, a New York lawyer, who has supervised the introduction of benedictine, port, and brandy into growing honey dew and casaba melons in his greenhouse. The melons are supported by nets on the trellis that raises the vines, and the actual liquors are being syphoned into the ripening fruit, drop by drop. Think that over.

Consider the fact that two of the most famous restaurants known to gourmets, Larue's and Maxim's, are among the few big businesses carrying on, almost under the noses of the German guns, in Paris this November. They are comfortably filled too, every day at noon we are told.

Here without further apology for food, are suggestions for a dinner that should boost anyone's morale.

Rum Cocktails
Hors d'oeuvres
in the drawing room
Oysters on the Half Shell
or
Oyster Cocktails
Black Bean Soup
Roast Guinea Hen
Yams with Marrons
Broccoli with Hollandaise
Pears and bar-le-duc
Coffee

A good rum cocktail hails from Puerto Rico and is uncomplicated in content and construction—two characteristics of all good cocktails, in my opinion.

Puerto Rico Salut

To each cocktail allow
1 jigger of rum
1 jigger of pineapple juice
1 teaspoon of fresh lime or lemon juice
½ teaspoon of sugar

Mix with finely crushed ice in a shaker.

Before a fine dinner complicated hors d'oeuvres are out of place. If you want one good one, you might try this, which goes particularly well with rum:

Sardine Hors d'Oeuvres

Chop 1½ tablespoons of mango chutney as fine as possible with a knife. Drain the oil off one tin of sardines, flake them fine, mix with the chutney, and squash all through a sieve. Fry small squares of thinly sliced white bread and put a small dab of the fish and chutney mixture on each and run them under the hot grill for a couple of minutes just before serving.

Oysters in late November are reaching their prime. On the half shell they need no trimming but a quarter of lemon and usually suggest omitting soup from the menu, but have it your own way. If you insist on soup too, better use bulk oysters, allowing three to a cocktail for each guest. The trick here is the sauce that covers them of which the recipes are legion. This is less hackneyed than most.

Oyster Cocktail Sauce

To the juice of two lemons add ¼ teaspoon of paprika, 2 dashes of tabasco, 2 teaspoons of grated horseradish, ½ teaspoon Worcestershire, ½ cup of ketchup, or your own chili sauce strained, a little salt, a good mixing and chilling, and pour it on the oysters just before serving.

You can't pick up a worthwhile magazine today and not read that you may have to decline a directorship for your husband, or a fate more exciting than death for yourself, after serving important guests tinned black bean soup. Apparently if you can remember to add the canning-baffling slices of hard boiled egg and dash of sherry, an ermine wrap and a diamond bracelet are positively thrust on you immediately after dinner, without cancelling the other offers. I believe all I read.

Guinea hen is a domestic fowl that has much of the flavor of hard-to-come-by game. It makes an admirable party bird because it lends itself to the exotic dressings and sauces recommended for game. Remember guinea fowl flesh is inclined to be dry, in roasting the bird it must be constantly basted with fat that has been spread over it when it went into the oven. Most up to date poultry butchers can easily be induced to "lard" the bird as well as

draw it. This is done with a larding needle and strips of fat pork. It is a nuisance to do yourself though. Better "butter" the hen with bacon fat and keep it well basted while cooking. Concentrate on an interesting dressing. This is a Southern nut stuffing, grand for game.

Guinea Stuffing

3 slices of stale bread
½ cup of chopped mushrooms
½ cup of chopped pecan meats
1 chopped hard boiled egg
½ teaspoon of celery salt
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
½ teaspoon of thyme
1 small chopped onion
1½ teaspoonfuls of butter
a pinch each of nutmeg and mace
¼ cup of sherry wine
The bird's heart and liver
Salt and pepper

Cook the onion in part of the butter till clear, not brown. Parboil the giblets and chop them very finely and cook them with the mushrooms in the rest of the butter. Roll the stale bread to fine crumbs. Mix all ingredients together and finally moisten with the sherry. The wine will, of course, evaporate during the roasting, but leaves a very fine aroma in the bird, and the dressing fairly dry and crumbly. Serve currant jelly, and a red wine—if any—with guinea fowl.

Yams are only orange fleshed sweet potatoes; use either, but yams are finer. The right marrons are chestnuts candied in France, and sold in tins, in case you never came across them that way.

Yams With Marrons

Scrub and partly boil the yams, then peel and slice them lengthwise. Fry gently about five minutes in hot butter then sprinkle with brown sugar and the grated peel of three limes or lemons. Set the slices on a flat pan with one candied marron on each slice surrounded by a ring of seedless raisins and set the pan under the broiler or in a hot oven for just long enough. Then when they are arranged on the dish to be served sprinkle with warmed rum or brandy and light it! It's so rich, the mild broccoli is the right accompanying vegetable.

Now is the time to produce your home-canned pears for a smart dessert. If you have wisely preserved some of them whole, serve them individually, stem end down, in glass goblets. If they are halved, they must lie on their sides on a beautiful flat dish. Anyhow drain them completely. Fill the hole where the core has been with alternate spoons of bar-le-duc, or red or black currant jam mixed with kirsch, and soft, white cream cheese. A liqueur glass full of kirsch should be placed by each guest's plate to add drop by drop on each mouthful. How's that for swank?



MR. AND MRS. R. A. C. HENRY of Westmount, Que., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Barbara (Betty), whose photograph is shown above, to Mr. Francis Malloch Gibson. Mr. Gibson is the son of the late A. Hope Gibson and Mrs. Gordon Ferrie of Hamilton, and the grandson of the late Sir John M. Gibson.

—Photograph by Garcia.

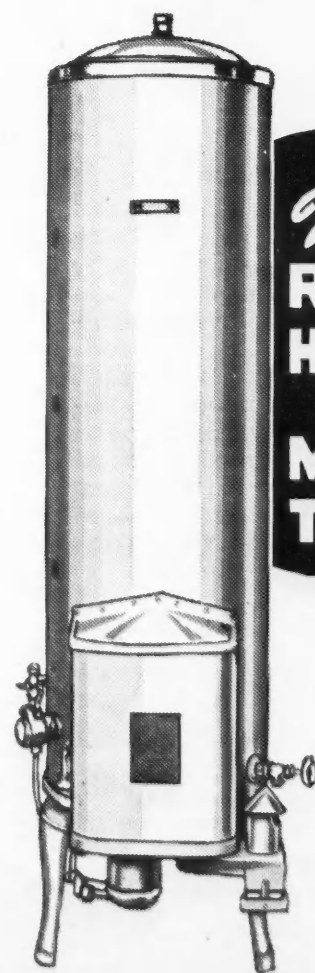


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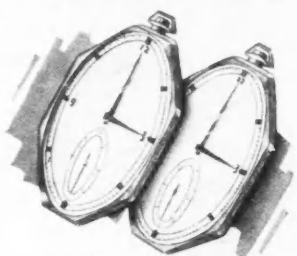
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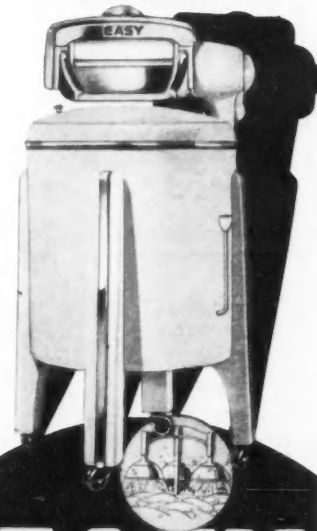
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Nigger Minstrels

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RECENTLY in listening to one of the many speeches by British and French statesmen, pointing out that in August, Hitler had his chance for peace, but turned it down, and now must take the consequences, the words of an ancient nigger minstrel wheezed back to me. A common feature of the old minstrel shows was a burlesque sermon by a black-face preacher, and I think that it was George Thatcher, adept in that kind of humor, who used to solemnly announce: "When Gabriel blows de last trumpet, yesterday am de day to repent!" That I think summarizes what Mr. Chamberlain and Monsieur Daladier have been trying to impress on Herr Hitler's inflamed mind.

The recollection of George Thatcher, dressed very much like "De Lawd" in "The Green Pastures" uttering that unquestionable truism brought back the whole pageant of nigger minstrelsy as it was in the nineties, when it had been going strong for sixty years. A whole galaxy of old-time black-face stars came back to my mind: Willis P. Sweatman, George Thatcher, George Primrose, McIntyre and Heath, Hughie Dougherty, Will West, Lew Dockstader, Carroll Johnson, Eddie Leonard, a host of others whose names I forget, and youngest of all, who came into prominence under Lew Dockstader just as minstrelsy was dying, Al Jolson. The noonday street parade was as much a feature of minstrelsy as it then was of the circus; I see again the array of comedians, singers and bandsmen, spread out in two single files with participants far apart to make the parade look longer; all sprucely clad in fawn silk hats, silk dusters, and garish waistcoats.

IN EVERY city of America it was a joyous occasion when the minstrels came to town. They were the favorite recreation of the tired business man, exceeding in popularity the girl shows which later became regarded as his particular hobby. Women did not care so much for black-face adepts, but in the old Grand Opera House in Toronto at night you would see half the leading professional and business men of the city, watching the charmed semi-circle on the stage, and hilariously appreciating ancient jokes, and conundrums to which they had known the answers since boyhood. The form of the show was rigid, a solemn and plausible interlocutor in the centre of an arc of comedians and songsters; chorus and bandsmen in tiers above him; all immaculately dressed; their faces blackened with burnt cork. The chief feature was the end-men,—the star jokers. Those on the right carried "bones" (castanets) and those on the left "tambos" (tambourines), which gave accent to the ensemble numbers.

Bones and tambos would make quite a genial racket in such a number as this:

Solo "I know a girl named Susan Brown."

Cho. "What, Susan Brown?"

"Yes Susan Brown."

"She lives right here in this yer Town!"

"What in this town?" "Yes in this town."

"She wears a lubby diamond ring!"

"A diamond ring?" "A Solitaire!"

"And how I dote on that thar girl and she just dotes on me."

Cho. (tutti) "O, Susan Brown, O Susan Brown, the girl that I admire."

"If only I could kiss her once I really would expire."

On the last line the company would rise and the stage would be filled with tap dancers rattling the bones and shaking the tambos in a "walk around."

BETWEEN the songs came dialogue between interlocutor and end men. The most famous of those masters of ceremonies fifty years ago was William H. West, who talked with extreme dignity, and looked properly non-plussed when caught with a conundrum. An immortal wheeze had its origin in minstrel shows before the American civil war:

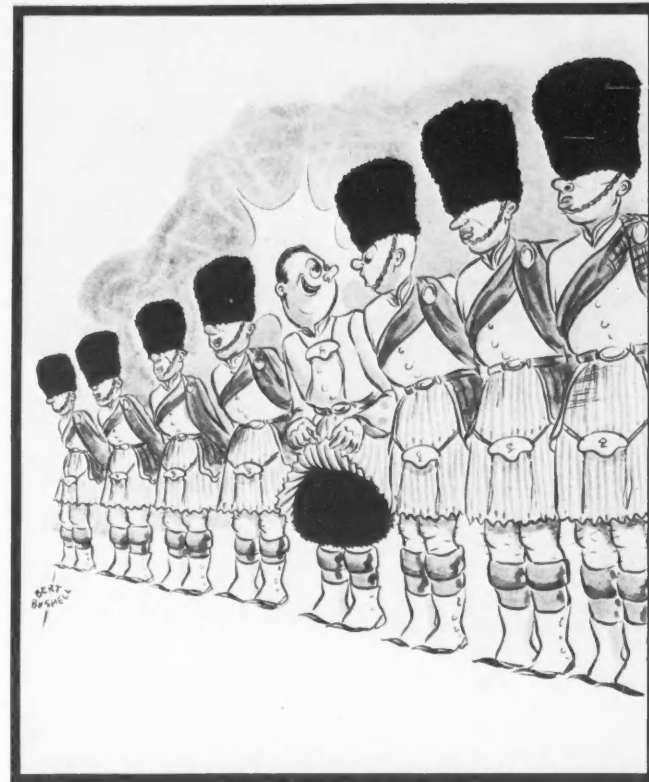
Bones: Mr. Interlocutor, can you tell me this? Why does a chicken cross the road?

Interlocutor (thoughtfully): No Mr. Bones I cannot. Why does a chicken cross the road?

Bones: Hee, hee, hee! Because it wants to get to the other side.

Whereupon the interlocutor, apparently anxious to change the subject, would arise and announce that Billy Emerson or some other popular tenor would sing, "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair" or "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt." Some songs were in an even more sentimental vein. One for instance began "I wish I was a piece of pie to send unto my lady love." Then the lyricist on second thought remembered that pie might give her a stomach ache and wished he was something more digestible.

It cannot be said that the humor was of an intellectual order. It was unlike that of "Punch"; but nevertheless the Christy Minstrel Theatre ran successfully for many years in London. The following dialogue is typical of the old-time wise-crackers:



"THE WEATHERMAN SAYS FREEZING TO-MORROW!"

"How did Eve get into the Garden of Eden?"

"By Adams Express—wish."

(The point of this was that Adams Express was once a very widely known transport company in the United States.)

"And how did Eve get out of the Garden of Eden?"

"Got snaked out!"

Vapid stuff in print, but the personalities of the old minstrel men were so unctuous that some of them could have made the alphabet sound funny.

After the first part came the "Olio" in which the leading performers did specialties. It was then that George Thatcher or some other monologist would give a sermon by a darky preacher, such as that I have alluded to.

THE songs of the nigger minstrel days have become a permanent heritage of American folk music. Millions of listeners hear the melodies of Stephen C. Foster over radio weekly, unaware that the best of them originated in minstrel shows; and that sometimes when the craze for liquor was on him he would sell songs that have become immortal for five or ten dollars. Half a century ago I saw in a parade of J. H. Haverly's Minstrels, a feeble old man driven in a buggy, an unusual feature. That night I saw him brought on the stage at the end of the First Part, to lead the ensemble in "Dixie Land." He was none other than Dan Emmett, born in Ohio in 1815, who about 1858, while a member of Dan Bryant's Minstrels, had composed as a "walk around," the words and music of "Dixie Land." Three years later it became the marching song of the Southern forces in the American civil war. Haverly had found him living in poverty, a forgotten man.

"Dixie Land," more than any other song which has survived, savors of the origins of nigger minstrelsy. In the early decades of the 19th century Southern planters would entertain their guests by sending to the slave quarters for negroes who could dance and sing their own nonsense songs and the words of "Dixie" are of that type.

WHITE actors began to realize that they could make money by imitating these entertainments, and the pioneer was a young New York actor Thomas D. Rice, who excelled in negro character. In a Bowery theatre in 1828 he made a great hit with a song and dance "Turn about and wheel about and Jump, Jim Crow." Its universal popularity led to the organization of black-face entertainments in many cities, the first definitely American form of theatrical entertainment. Rice's song gave a permanent phrase to the American language. Throughout the South railroad cars exclusive to negroes became known as "Jim Crow" cars, because the negro attempting to board a white man's car was told to wheel about and go down the line.

The old-time minstrel shows always carried an expert vocal quartet, including a tenor who sang falsetto with ease, and a basso of very deep register. I recall one of the latter, H. W. Frillman, who sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" with tones as profound as those of some Russian chorists. The first time I ever heard Gounod's "Faust," as a boy in the "gods" of the old Grand Opera House in Toronto, Emma Juch was the Marguerite; Chevalier Scovel (an uncle of the famous actress, Katherine Cornell) the Faust; Tagliapietra, a great baritone, the Valentine; and the Mephisto was a superb basso profundo, Franz Vetta. A few years previously he had been singing in a minstrel show, and later I heard him give a very fine performance of Auber's "Fra Diavolo." Nor was Vetta the only grand opera celebrity of earlier days who served an apprenticeship in black-face.

Hughie Dougherty, a plump chuck-

ling little end-man, was the father of a daughter who became an exquisite exponent of high comedy, Grace George. As rhythmical a singer and dancer as I ever saw was Carroll Johnson, whose every movement seemed to fit into the tune, when he sang "Caroline." The two greatest monologists of the dying years of negro minstrelsy were Lew Dockstader and Willis Sweatman. They made anything they said irresistible, and after minstrelsy died, Sweatman was largely responsible for the success of George Ade's political comedy "The County Chairman" in which he played a darky political worker of the same type as the well-known radio character "Lightnin'." Though he had brought laughter to America for decades, Sweatman was poor in his old age, and in recognition of his contribution to the joy of life, members of the Lambs Club gave him a permanent home within its walls.

The death knell of the old-time minstrel show sounded at the turn of the century when vaudeville theatres appeared everywhere, and revues

gradually developed. The best of the younger talent like Al Jolson was lured away, though Lew Dockstader and George Primrose (the latter had once been a bootblack in the old Tecumseh House at London, Ont.) kept up a losing battle for some years. Though it disappeared from the commercial theatre, its forms and traditions were continued by amateur organizations. Two clever young

For A Lady's Christmas...

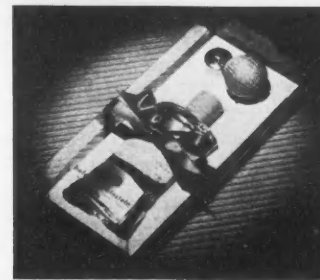
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